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Gargoyle Mobiloids for engine lubrication are:
Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
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AUTOMOBILES	1916 Summer		1917 Summer		1918 Summer		1919 Summer		1920 Summer	
	Winter	Summer								
Allen	A	Arc								
Auburn (4 cyl.)	Arc	Arc								
Auburn (6 cyl.)	Arc	Arc								
Auditor-Tenney-H	A	Arc								
Bison (8 cyl.)	A	Arc								
Buick	Arc	Arc								
Cadillac (8 cyl.)	Arc	Arc								
Cat	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Chalmers (6 cyl.)	A	Arc								
—	A	Arc								
Chandler Six	A	Arc								
Chevrolet (8 cyl.)	A	Arc								
(F.A.)	A	Arc								
Cide	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cunningham	A	Arc								
Dart	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
— (Model C)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	E	E
Duplex	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Edison (Mod. S-X)	A	Arc								
Federal (optional)	A	Arc								
Ford	E	B	B	B	B	B	E	E	E	E
Franklin (Commercial)	A	Arc								
Griffith	A	Arc								
— (Cont'd.)	A	Arc								
Haynes	A	Arc								
Hudson	A	Arc								
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc								
Hupmobile	A	Arc								
Hyatt	A	Arc								
King	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
— (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
— Commercial	A	Arc								
Krisel-Kar	A	Arc								
— (Model A)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
— (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Leland	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Liquiplex	A	Arc								
Lycoming	A	Arc								
MacLaren	A	Arc								
McLaughlin	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
McLaughlin (Mod. 19)	A	Arc								
Mercury	A	Arc								
— (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Mercury	A	Arc								
— (10 cyl.)	B	A	S	A	S	A	A	A	A	Arc
Merle Knight	A	Arc								
Moore	A	Arc								
— (Mod. 69)	A	Arc								
— (Quad)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
National	A	Arc								
— (1915)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Nelson	A	Arc								
Oakland	A	Arc								
— (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Odomobile	A	Arc								
— (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Overland	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Parkard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
— (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
— Commercial	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Pipe	A	Arc								
— (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
— (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
— (10 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Pope	A	Arc								
Reo	A	Arc								
Riker	A	Arc								
Rose	A	Arc								
Selden	A	Arc								
— (12 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Studebaker	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Tatra	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Vebe (4 cyl.)	A	Arc								
— (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
— (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Westcott	A	Arc								
White (1 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
White (1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Willys	A	Arc								
Wiley	A	Arc								
Wiley-Six	A	Arc								
Winton	A	Arc								



Lubricants

A grade for each type of service

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Boston

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Chicago

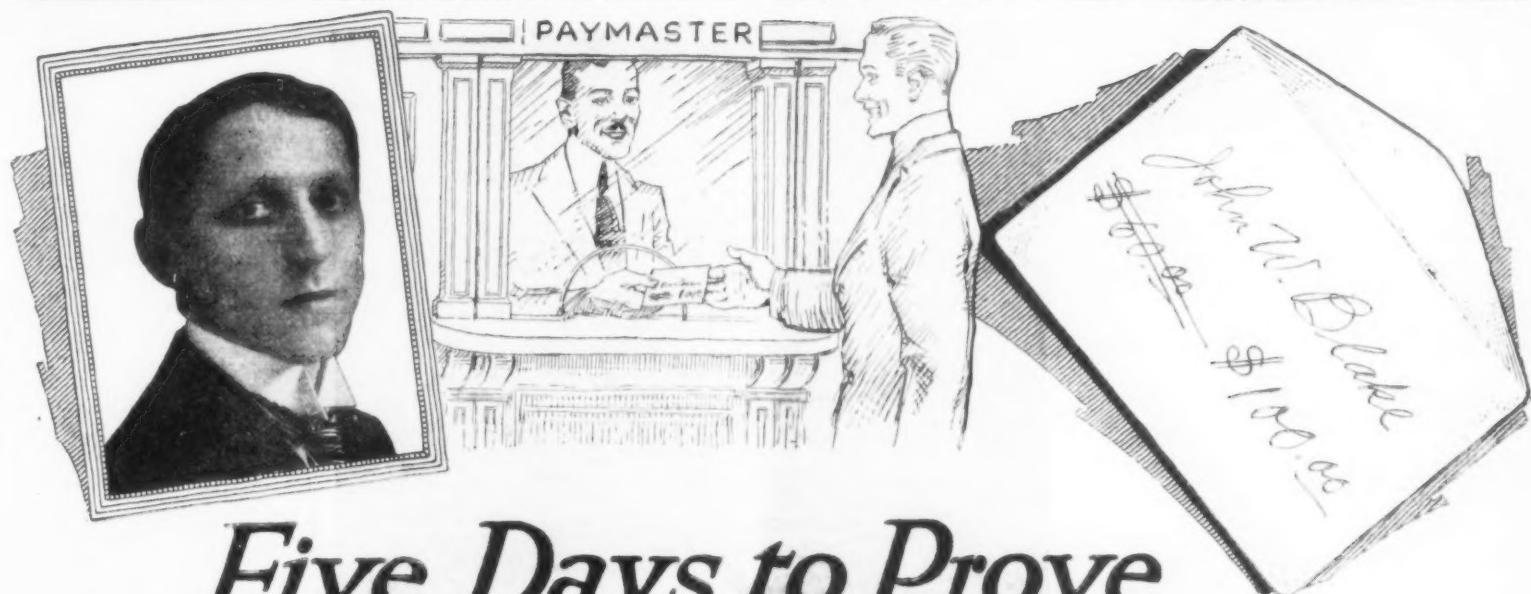
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high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery.
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NEW YORK, U.S.A.



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I've done it for thousands of others. I can doubtless do it for you. If I can't, then it won't cost you a cent

I MEAN just what I say. There's no trick or catch about it. Give me five days and I'll prove that I can get your pay raised for you. I'll do it on a "show you" basis. You get the proof before you pay me a cent.

You've probably heard of me. My name is Pelton. Lots of people call me "The Man Who Makes Men Rich." I don't deny it. I've done it for thousands of people—lifted them up from poverty to riches. There's no sound reason why I cannot do it for you. So let's try.

Now, follow me carefully. I'm going to tell you exactly how to do it. I'm the possessor of a "secret" for which men have been searching since Time began.

There's no need to discuss the whys and the wherefores of this "secret." Suffice it to say that *It Works*. That's all we care about—*It Works*. Over 350,000 men and women the world over have proved it for themselves.

A FEW EXAMPLES

Personal Experiences

Among over 350,000 users of "Power of Will" are such men as Judge Ben B. Lindsay; Supreme Court Justice Parker; Lieut. Governor McKelvie, of Nebraska; Wu Ting Fang, ex-U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Assistant Postmaster General Britt; Lieut. Gov. McKelvie of Nebraska; General Manager Christeson of Wells-Fargo Express Co.; Elmo Lewis, of Detroit; Gov. Ferris of Michigan; and many others of equal prominence.

\$300 Profit from One Day's Reading

The result from one day's study netted me \$300 cash. I think it a great book and would not be without it for ten times the cost."—A. W. Wilkie, Faulkton, So. Dakota.

Worth \$15,000 and More

"The book has been worth more than \$15,000 to me,"—Oscar B. Sheppard, 1117 E. Locust St., Decatur, Ill. **Would be Worth \$100,000** "If I had only had it when I was 20 years old, I would be worth \$100,000 to-day. It is worth a hundred times the price,"—S. W. Taylor, The Santa Fe Ry., Milans, Tex.

From \$100 to \$3,000 a Month

One of our boys who read Power of Will before he came over here jumped from \$100 a month to \$3,000 the first month, and won a \$250 prize for the best salesmanship in the State."—Private Leslie A. Still, A. E. F., France.

worth \$200,000. He is building a \$25,000 home—and paying cash for it. He has three automobiles. His children go to private schools. He goes hunting, fishing, traveling, whenever the mood strikes him. His income is over a thousand dollars a week.

In a little town in New York lives a man who two years ago was pitied by all who knew him. From the time he was 14 he had worked and slaved—and at sixty he was looked upon as a failure. Without work, in debt to his charitable friends with an invalid son to support, the outlook was pitchy black. Then he learned the "secret." In two weeks he was in business for himself. In three months his plant was working night and day to fill orders. During 1916 the profits were \$20,000. During 1917 the profits ran close to \$40,000. And this genial 64-year-old man is enjoying pleasures and comforts he little dreamed would ever be his.

I could tell you thousands of similar instances. But there's no need to do this as I'm willing to tell you the "secret" itself. Then you can put it to work and see what it will do for you. I don't claim I can make you rich over night. Maybe I can—maybe I can't. Sometimes I have failures—everyone has. But I do claim that I can help 90 out of every 100 people if they will let me.

The point of it all, my friend, is that you are using only about one-tenth of that wonderful brain of yours. That's why you haven't won greater success. Throw the unused nine-tenths of your brain into action and you'll be amazed at the almost instantaneous results.

The Will is the motive power of the brain. Without a highly trained, inflexible will, a man has about as much chance of attaining success in life as a railway engine has of crossing the continent without steam. The biggest ideas have no value without will-power to "put them over." Yet the will, altho heretofore entirely neglected, can be trained into wonderful power like the brain or memory and by the very same method—intelligent exercise and use.

A young man in the East had an article for which there was a nation-wide demand. For twelve years he "puttered around" with it—barely eking out a living. Today this young man is

Develop your will-power and money will flow in on you. Rich opportunities will open up for you. Driving energy you never dreamed you had will manifest itself. You will thrill with a new power—a power that nothing can resist. You'll have an influence over people that you never thought possible. Success—in whatever form you want it—will come as easy as failure came before. And those are only a few of the things the "secret" will do for you. The "secret" is fully explained in the wonderful book "Power of Will."

How You Can Prove This at My Expense

I know you'll think that I've claimed a lot. Perhaps you think there must be a catch somewhere. But here is my offer. You can easily make thousands—you can't lose a penny.

Send no money—no, not a cent. Merely clip the coupon and mail it to me. By return mail you'll receive, not a pamphlet, but the whole "secret" told in this wonderful book, "POWER OF WILL."

Keep it five days. Look it over in your home. Apply some of its simple teachings. If it doesn't show you how you can increase your income many times over—just as it has for thousands of others—mail the book back. You will be out nothing.

But if you feel that "POWER OF WILL" will do for you what it has done for over a quarter of a million others—if you feel as they do that it's the next greatest book to the Bible—send me only \$3.50 and you and I'll be square.

If you pass this offer by, I'll be out only the small profit on a three and a half-dollar sale. But you—you may easily be out the difference between what you're making now and an income several times as great. So you see you've a lot—a whole lot—more to lose than I.

Mail the coupon or write a letter now—you may never read this offer again.

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Meriden, Conn.

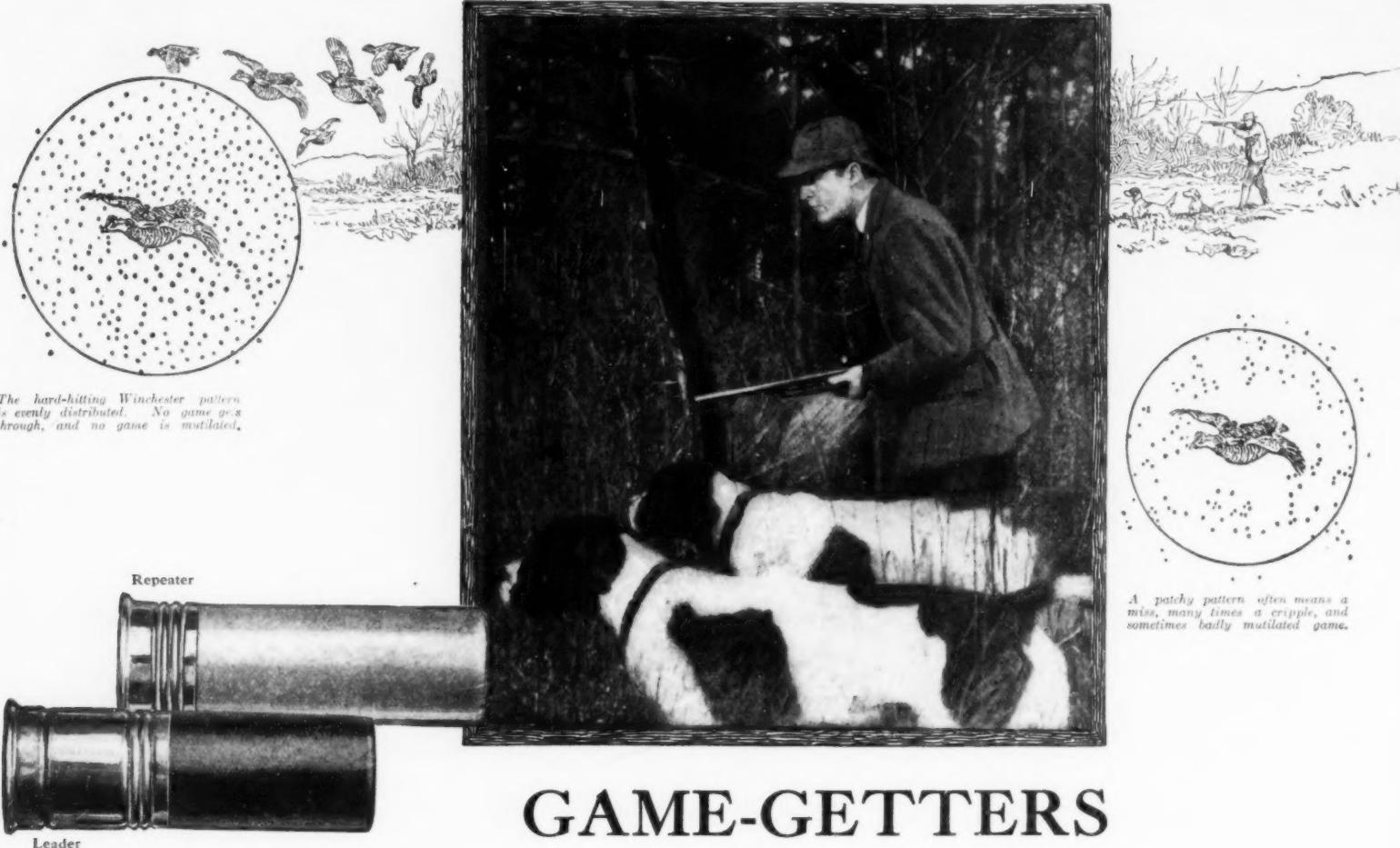
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(Advertisement)



GAME-GETTERS

THE steady game-getting qualities of Winchester Loaded Shells have made them the favorite shells of experienced shooters. Under all weather conditions they play true to form, shooting a strong, even spread of shot. The Winchester waterproofing process prevents them from swelling from dampness; special lubrication of the paper fibres prevents brittleness and splitting in dry weather.

The secret of the famous Winchester game-getting, even spread shot pattern is in the control of the gas blast from the exploding powder. This in turn depends upon the wadding in the shell.

The Winchester gas control system

The Winchester system of wadding and loading is the result of repeated experiments to determine the most effective control of the gas blast. The base wads of Winchester shells are constructed to give what is known as progressive combustion to the powder charge. The ignition spreads to the sides, in all directions, as well as forward.

Under the heat and pressure of this rapid combustion, the tough, springy driving wad expands and fills the bore snugly, completely sealing in the gas behind. In being driven through the bore this wad offers just enough resistance to the gas blast to insure complete combustion of every grain of powder, so that the full energy of the whole powder charge is developed

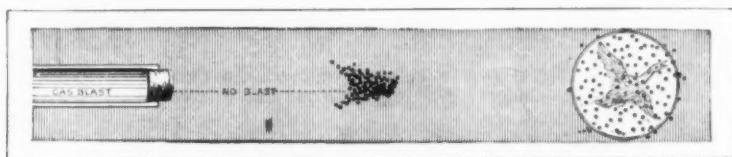
at the muzzle. Thus none of the shot charge leaves the gun until it is being driven by the maximum energy and velocity possible from the load.

At the muzzle, the expanded, snug fitting driving wad is slightly checked by the muzzle choke or constriction, while the shot cluster travels on unbroken by gas blast or wadding, making the hard-hitting uniform pattern for which Winchester shells are world famous.

Uniform shells. From primer to crimp, Winchester shells are so balanced in construction as to insure the maximum pattern possible from any load. The broad fish-tail flash from the primer gives even and thorough ignition; the driving wads completely seal in the gas behind the shot; the stiffness of the crimp or turnover at the shell head is varied exactly according to different loads, great care being taken never to stiffen it to such a degree that it offers undue resistance to the powder explosion.

Clean hits and more of them

To insure more hits and cleaner hits in the field or at the traps, be sure your shells are Winchester Leader and Repeater for smokeless; Nuback and New Rival for black powder. Leading hardware and sporting goods dealers in every community carry Winchester Arms and Ammunition. They will be glad to assist you in determining the particular load best suited to your purpose. Upon request, we will send you, free of charge, our interesting booklet on Winchester Shotguns and Loaded Shells. **Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Dept. 554 New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.**



The Winchester system of wadding. The wadding expands evenly, sealing in the gas blast all the way to the muzzle, where the wadding is checked by the "choke" or constriction. The shot cluster travels on unbroken. Actual test target 320 pellets out of 431 or 74% of the shot charge (1½ oz. of 7½ chilled) inside a .30-inch circle at 40 yards.

WINCHESTER
World Standard Guns and Ammunition

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DEC 9 1919



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ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

CXXIX

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1919

No. 3350

10 CENTS A COPY
\$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Don't Rock the Boat

By DR. CHARLES A. EATON

ON October 29th the coal miners solemnly announced that on November 1st they would strike. The newspapers of Massachusetts of the same date carried the startling intelligence that the Democratic candidate for Governor expected to defeat Governor Calvin Coolidge, because Organized Labor had entered politics as his allies in defense of the striking Boston police. Many of the latter stumped the State in an effort to unseat the Executive who treated them as "deserters" when all they did was to violate their oath of office by leaving their city without police protection—a line of behavior strictly within their rights as members of the American Federation of Labor.

On the day the miners declared their unalterable determination to exercise their right to strike, regardless of consequences to the country, a great international labor parley began in Washington under the auspices of the League of Nations, with delegates from thirty nations present.

And on the same day the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Chiefs of the Railroad Brotherhoods sent out a call to their respective constituencies for a conference to be held in Washington in December to formulate action for the purpose of safeguarding the rights of wage earners.

The text of this call, as published in the press, is as follows:

Nearly a month before the declaration of war by the United States government, the executives of the national and international unions met in conference in Washington and then and there declared labor's attitude toward our government whether in peace or war, and labor made good.

The armistice was signed November 11, 1918. Automatically hostilities have ended. Technically we are yet in a state of war. The return of industry from a war footing to a peace basis is not readily accomplished. The patriotic fervor of our country in peril, brought about by the dangers which threatened the overthrow of democracy and freedom, seems to have subsided.

In this critical reconstruction period, labor is confronted with grave dangers affecting the very foundation of its structure. So grave is the situation regarded that at its recent meeting the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods agreed that the executives of the national and international unions should be invited to participate in a conference at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at 10 o'clock on the morning of December 13, 1919, and there to take counsel and to formulate such action as may be essential to safeguard and promote the rights, interests and freedom of the wage earners, the workers, who form the great mass of the people of our republic.

It is imperative that the responsible representatives of the labor movement shall, therefore, consider the situation in the industrial and legislative field and agree upon fundamental principles and a program which the wage earners will accept in performing their duties as citizens and at the same time maintaining the right of free men in order to conserve human interest and welfare.

We conferred with the representatives of the various farmers' organizations. The conventions of these several bodies will be held within the next thirty days. The representatives of the farmers, while in sympathy with the purposes of the

conference, did not feel that they had the authority to append their names to this call. However, the formal communication will be sent to their convention, inviting them to appoint representatives to participate in the conference of December 13, with authority to speak in the name of the organization they represent.

You are earnestly urged to attend the conference in person, and thereby give the most effective and responsible expression of the needs to meet the situation.

All of these solemn outgivings on one day constitute something more than a coincidence. Behind them may be heard the tumult of the steel strike, the longshoremen's strike, the printers' strike, and many other of high and low degree in every part of the land. And behind these throbs the feverish unrest of desolated Europe, groping blindly for some way of escape from the bottomless pit of ruin into which these nations have fallen during, and because of, the war.

One needs no defense against the charge of pessimism if he looks upon this flaming panorama of passion with anxiety, and asks himself the question—what will be the outcome?

It is time, in our own country at least, that the

warring interests be warned in no uncertain tones, by every public and private voice entitled to speak, against rocking the boat. For this is exactly what is going on. Just as Belgium and France were the field of ruthless struggle between contending armies, so our nation is now the scene of armed conflict between great forces, each bent upon winning a victory for itself regardless of what happens to the nation on whose soil and under whose flag they stand.

When two individuals have a quarrel, our code of civilization forbids them the duel. They must arbitrate their differences by an appeal to the law of the land, which provides avenues and instruments of justice for all. The theory is that the national sense of justice expressed in laws and courts has the right to take such arbitration between citizens away from the individual in the higher interests of the community.

If Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones do resort to force in order to settle their personal dispute, it does not matter. They may burn each other's home, and perhaps beat each other up, and perhaps kill each other. Their miniature war will furnish a paragraph for the newspapers, and a theme for local gossip for a time. But the community will go on about its business, unshaken by the little tempest which wrought such real havoc in the lives of two of its members.

If, however, Mr. Smith manages to enlist the town in his behalf and Mr. Jones is equally fortunate and influential in his community, and these two cities line up against each other fully armed for a finish fight, the case takes on a new aspect. It now becomes a civil war—a social struggle. The conflict, because it is organized apart from, and without reference to, the general welfare of the larger community of which the two neighborhoods are a part, must be put down by general authority. The wind may blow down a few trees without serious damage to the forest, but a fire which devours or threatens to devour the whole area is a different proposition.

If Mr. Smith, a blacksmith, should have a dispute over wages and conditions with Mr. Jones, his one helper, it would not disturb the nation to any appreciable degree. The smithy might even go out of business and no one be seriously inconvenienced. But when all the blacksmiths of the nation form up in one camp and the blacksmiths' helpers in another, leaving their shops empty and idle—that becomes a serious public matter. And still more so, if, in

Concluded on page 795



Drawn by GRANT HAMILTON

EDITORIAL

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

Thanksgiving Preachers

If laymen were asked to occupy the pulpit on Thanksgiving Day it would undoubtedly create a new interest in a service which in many places is kept alive only through the union of several congregations.

The Protestant Episcopal Church recently had a Laymen's Day in connection with the "Every Name Campaign," when laymen occupied the pulpits and explained the purposes of this forward movement of the church. The Protestant Episcopal Church has always had lay readers, the Methodist Episcopal Church lay preachers, and other denominations have made greater or less use of leading laymen.

Thanksgiving is a day devoted to the treatment of national problems, and so presents a most favorable occasion for the best informed layman in every church to present his interpretations of these problems, and suggestions of the Christian and patriotic spirit in which they should be met.

Only the ordained minister can officiate in the ordinances and sacraments of the church, but there is no reason why a layman, if he has a message, should not preach from the prophet's desk. We suggest that all the churches give the laymen one day a year to deliver the message of the pew to pulpit and pew, and that no more fitting occasion can be found than Thanksgiving Day.

American to the Core!

It has been said often that there is no veneration for a dead statesman. The tremendous interest shown in Roosevelt Day throughout the nation belied this theory. Millions testified to their respect and appreciation of a man of the profoundest convictions, one whose name was synonymous with courage, and whose statesmanship was of the highest type.

More than a million persons have joined the Roosevelt Memorial Association, many of them contributing dimes and quarters, while thousands of school children have given their pennies. Colonel William Boyce Thompson, whose splendid business efficiency has contributed largely to the success of the memorial plan, says: "I know Theodore Roosevelt, if he were alive, would rather have a million dollars subscribed in dimes by ten million children than to have ten million dollars subscribed by ten millionaires."

Born an aristocrat, there was no man in his generation so completely one of the people as Colonel Roosevelt. Not only was he one of the people, he was 100 per cent. American, and never was his doctrine of undiluted Americanism more needed than right now. America can fulfill her destiny and measure up to her opportunities in world leadership only as her citizens are, like the late Colonel Roosevelt, 100 per cent. American.

There was a whole sermon in the comment of Governor Coolidge after his recent sweeping victory over the combined radical forces in his State when he said: "Three words will tell the result: **Massachusetts is American.**" God be praised! For if the famous old commonwealth had gone wrong the worst might have been anticipated.

The Public Pays!

THE Government disintegrated the trusts on the ground that they were in restraint of trade and increased the cost of living. So far as prices were concerned the contrary proved to be the case. The same logic was applied by the Government in the injunction order against leaders of the coal strike, holding the latter to be a conspiracy against the public, which, if successful, would have cut off entirely the nation's food supply.

The arguments against "government by injunction" do not here apply. Action was brought under the Food and Fuel Control Act, which makes it unlawful to limit facilities for producing necessities or to restrict their supply or distribution. The Government has not taken sides, and the injunction has been appealed to solely in defense of the public. "This case," says Attorney General Palmer, "is brought by the Government—not by an employer—to protect the whole body of the American people from a calamity almost equal to war itself, not to settle a controversy between labor and capital."

We Are All Americans First

By GOV. COOLIDGE, of Massachusetts

THE attempt to appeal to class prejudice has failed. The men of Massachusetts are not labor men, or policemen, or union men, or rich men, or any other class of men first; they are Americans first. The wage earners have vindicated themselves. They have shown by their votes that they resent trying to use them for private interests or that they can be employed to resist the operation of the Government. Some of those who have posed as their leaders and argued that the wage earners were patriotic because these leaders told them to be, may well now inquire whether the case did not stand the other way. It looks as though those who attempt to lead the wage earners must first show that they themselves are patriotic. The patriotism of some of the alleged leaders was not the cause but the effect of the patriotism of the wage earners. Three words will tell the result: Massachusetts is American. The election will be a welcome demonstration to the nation and to the people everywhere who believe that liberty can only be secured by obedience to law.

The injunction was against not only the officers of the miners' union, but also against any one interfering with coal production or transportation. "It is not the coal operators nor the striking miners whose interests are paramount in this struggle," says Senator Elkins of West Virginia, "but the people who are the Government of the United States."

Every strike reduces production and thereby adds to the cost of living. A tie-up of the coal mines would be a national calamity, paralyzing both industry and transportation. Increased production rather than increased wages will solve the living problem. "If labor could get the vision," said Secretary of Commerce Redfield on retiring from the Cabinet, "that production means wages as they are, and prices on the down grade, labor would do something of incalculable value to labor, to the United States and to the world." In his keynote speech for the Government party in the French Parliamentary elections, Premier Clemenceau declared the solution of the many problems the world is now facing may be summarized in the single word "work." Paul M. Warburg, former vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board, returning from a three months' study of European conditions, urges increased production and decreased consumption as the way out of the difficulties of both Europe and America.

The farmers of the country realize that lack of production is at the basis of the high cost of living and are against strikes, a short day, or anything else that lowers production. Resolutions adopted by the Farmers' National Congress declared, "We know that the forty-four hour week cannot feed the world, and we proclaim that it cannot clothe it." When employers protest against decreased hours and abnormal increase of wages it is in the interest of the public, who always have to pay for any changes or concessions. A striking example of this is the granting of a six-day week to New York milk drivers and increased pay of \$8 per week. Immediately this was passed on to the consumer in higher-priced milk.

Shorter hours and higher wages simply add to the oppressive living problem, which reason says can be solved only by greater production and economy.

Greatest Medical Institution

EUROPE, accustomed in the past to scientific leadership, has come to recognize the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research as doing the foremost work of all the world in original research. A recent gift of \$10,000,000 by Mr. Rockefeller, making his splendid total benefactions to the Institute \$27,000,000, will permit the expansion of its investigation of fundamental biological, physical and chemical subjects.

It required a man of imagination and vision to conceive the work of the Rockefeller Institute, and one

of large means to endow it so as to make its work effective. Every person on the scientific staff of the Institute is required to devote all his time to the work of research, and all are well paid, so that it is unnecessary to think of any other gainful occupation. Another unique feature requires that all discoveries and inventions made by any person on the Institute staff shall be placed freely at the service of humanity.

It is not strange that Dr. Alexis Carrel, now that his war work in France is over, despite the protest of many in his native France, is returning to the United States and to the Rockefeller Institute, which offers him opportunity for experimental daring such as he says is found nowhere else.

The Plain Truth

VOTE! Our Presidential Coupon will be found on page 798. We should like to have the vote of every reader. Note the figures this week. So far 3,633 votes have been cast.

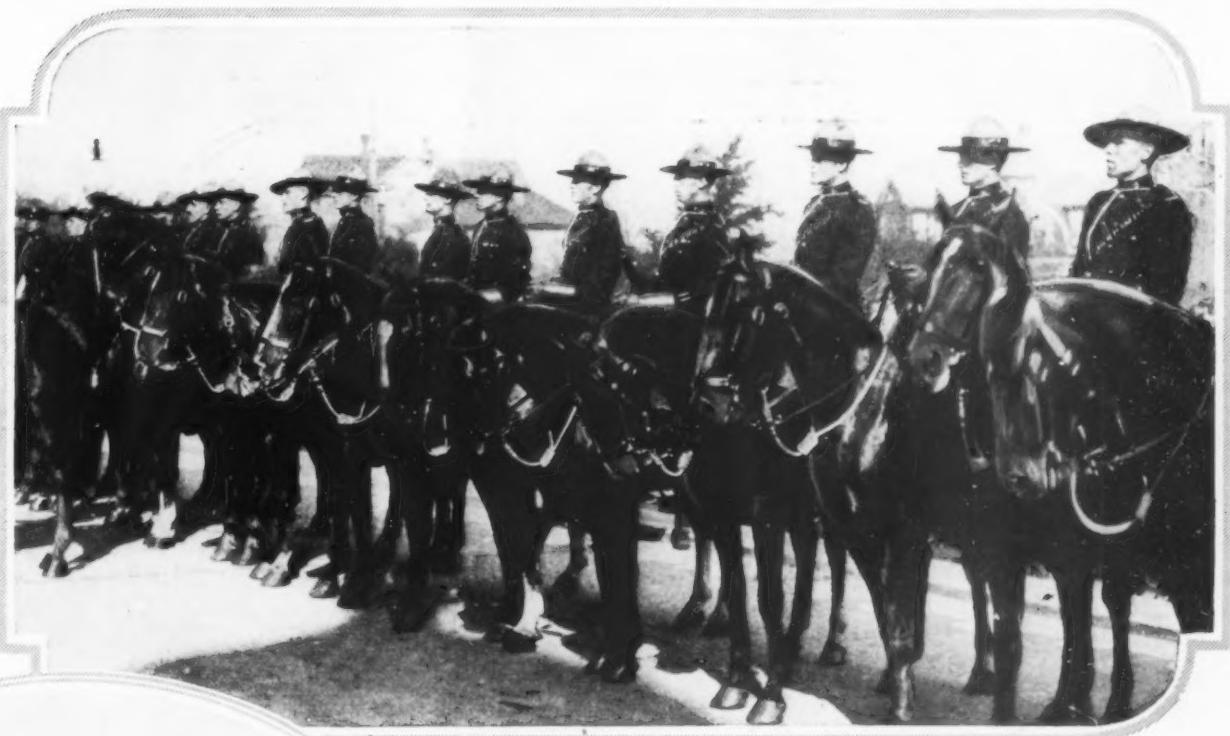
CUPIDITY! The last appeal any nation should make is to the cupidity of its people. Germany and France have decided to float lottery loans to help pay their war debts, and England is planning to follow their bad example. Germany proposes to issue long-term bonds without interest, and at regular intervals to have drawings of a prize of a million marks. France proposes to pay 3 per cent. on her bonds and to have innumerable prize drawings. Fearing that the French lottery loan will induce a heavy investment of British money, Great Britain is considering giving a similar opportunity at home to the gambling public. Our anti-lottery laws would prohibit the advertising or sale of lottery bonds in the United States, and there is little likelihood that sentimental consideration for our allies would have any weight in relaxing the rigor of the law.

FARMERS! It is not likely that farmers and the labor unions will ever fuse on the question of shorter hours. Organized labor has always stood for a short day. At this time the miners are demanding a six-hour day and a thirty-hour week. Farmers stand at the other extreme, and in a resolution adopted by the Executive Board of the Illinois Agricultural Association ask for a basic ten-hour day. "We condemn," says the report, "the demands for shorter hours, which reduce production and increase the cost of living, and recommend a basic ten-hour day for all productive industries in order that farm labor may be on a par with other forms of labor." Farms are suffering because of a shortage of labor. Daylight saving embarrassed farmers, because the farm hand wanted to quit work the same time the carpenter or bricklayer quit. A short day on the farm means decreased production and high prices. The impression seems to prevail among workingmen that a short day will usher in the millennium. If the farmers can check the extreme demands of labor in this regard, it will help all the people by the lowering of prices through increase of production.

DESPICABLE! "Nothing is more despicable than the demagogues in the pulpit," declares Rabbi Samuel Schulman of New York, in the course of a sermon in which he criticised the pulpit for taking a partisan attitude on economic questions. The demagogue in the pulpit is to be condemned more severely than the ranter upon the soap box, because we expect the spirit of fair play in synagogue or church, if not on the street corner. Rabbi Schulman draws the distinction between a rabbi, who is a judge and one who lowers his calling to that of special pleader, and points out that one cannot have men look up to him as a teacher of right while his main purpose is to secure applause, which is the meat and drink of the demagogue. It is the province of the pulpit, whether Jewish or Christian, to lay down the ethical principles which should apply in all human relationship, but the partisan championship of either side in the industrial dispute is sure to offend certain members of his congregation, and deprive the preacher of that impartial moral leadership essential to a just solution of the existing industrial conflict. The pulpit should not be timorous, or side-step any issues before the public, nor should it be partisan in its pleading.

The "R. N. W. M. P.'s" Greet the Prince

The Royal North West Mounted Police, red-coated and resolute preservers of law and order in Canada's western provinces, are back on the job. During the war the organization practically went out of business. Every able-bodied Canadian joined the Expeditionary Force, and the "Mounties," as they are familiarly and affectionately called, were so depleted that they were declared demobilized. They made splendid soldiers, and very many of them lie beneath the poppies of Flanders Fields. A large number won decorations, and a still larger number lived to return to the reorganized force. Service in the "Mounties" also appealed to hundreds of other returned men who have donned the red coats and blue breeches of the Mounted Police since the armistice.



"Snap it up" was never an order for the "Mounties." They are as snappy a bunch of men as peace or war ever knew. This is a detachment that acted as a guard of honor to the Prince of Wales.



Strenuous work making a wild one into a docile and obedient animal. To the right—some strenuous sport!



Officers and men of the Royal North West Mounted Police drop review dignity to give the Prince of Wales a lusty "tiger" on the occasion of his recent visit to their headquarters at Regina, Saskatchewan.

When the "Royal North Wests" was organized in 1873, it consisted of 300 men who soon established a reputation for getting law-breakers, dead or alive, when they went after them. The title "Royal" was conferred on the force in 1903 at the suggestion of Lord Minto, the governor general at that time, in recognition of its excellent work. Only unmarried men, 22 to 30 years old, of fine physique and good character, are eligible. The force, expanded to about 3,000 men under command of Commissioner A. B. Perry, C. M. G., recently gave an exhibition before the Prince of Wales at Regina, Saskatchewan.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



A. L. Krafft

Jury of women at Cleveland, Ohio, which brought in a verdict of guilty against a wife who had left her husband for another man. Her defense was cruelty, failure to provide, and "the deeper love." On the theory that "only a woman could understand the case," this first women's jury of Cleveland was called to award justice.



Geo. H. White

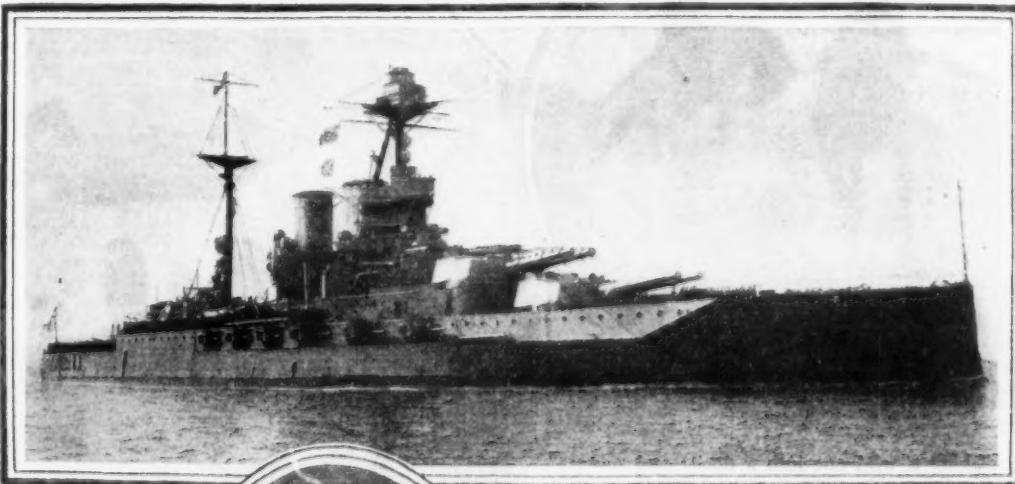
Joe Allen Richards, the American railroad man, who brought to Nogales, Ariz., the first news of the discovery of the bodies of Lieuts. Connolly and Waterhouse.

Grim Tragedy of the Air

IN LESLIE'S of October 4th was told the story of the disappearance of two American aviators—Lieutenants Connolly and Waterhouse—who disappeared over Lower California and for whom all hope had been abandoned after an exhaustive search by airplane and other searching parties. The dead bodies of the two officers have since been discovered and returned to American soil. A pathetic record scratched upon the wings of their plane tells of their landing on Guadalupe Beach, Lower California, on August 21st, and there they remained until September 6th. Starving and nearly dead from thirst, they were rescued by two Mexicans from a fishing sloop and taken twenty miles further, to Angeles Bay, where there is fresh water. On September 11th, Captain Jack Ross, of an American schooner, discovered the graves of the aviators, who had apparently been murdered; he did not remove them on account of the Mexican regulations. Ten days later the graves were rediscovered by a railroad man, Joe Allen Richards, who brought articles of identification to Major Bratton, of the 25th U. S. Cavalry at Nogales, Ariz. When the bodies were subsequently recovered by their comrades, the parts of the airplane containing the last messages of the dead officers were also brought back. Their own account of the mishap that preceded their death is as follows:

"Flew four hours and five minutes. Hit rain-storm. Got lost. Hit coast in one hour and thirty minutes. Turned to our right and flew up coast for two hours and thirty-five minutes. Didn't see any signs of civilization all the way. Saw boat here. Circled it and landed, but it went on. Guess they did not see us. We have no food. Drinking water from the radiator. Tried to catch fish but after two days gave it up. We have been here five days now and are pretty weak. We will put mark on the left of this sign for days here. We started walking up the beach. Walked for a day and a half. Ran out of water and turned back."

Each of the young officers also scratched on the plane a farewell message to his mother, in anticipation of death. The detailed map of the search, which covered 21,000 miles, shows that the searching parties were at one time within twenty miles of the famished men.



© Central News

The British battleship *Malaya* built by the Federated Malay States at a cost of about \$12,000,000 and presented to the British Empire. It is now conveying to German ports the Allied Naval Mission, headed by Rear-Admiral Charlton.



© Underwood & Underwood

Mrs. Wm. McDowell, president of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who presided over its recent convention at Brookline, Mass. This convention was the "Golden Jubilee," marking the Society's 50th "birthday."

Not Made in Germany

AFTER the entrance of America into the war had shut off the last of the German dyestuffs upon which many of our textile and other manufacturers had depended, it was soon discovered that we might develop an important dye industry of our own on this side of the water. Chemical plants have been very successful in this direction and Germany will have a hard struggle to get its dye trade back after peace has fully come. A similar situation exists in the toy industry, another former German monopoly. For several Christmases the German manufacturers have not been able to enter the American market and other means of supplying the demand have been found. One of the results of the war is the teaching of toy-making in the manual training departments of city schools. Starting with the simpler toys made from cigar-box material and decorated with brilliant paint, the children are being encouraged to develop originality of design and coloring and it is forecasted that this form of instruction will be extended.

There is certainly no reason why toys which are fully as good as any produced in Europe should not be manufactured in this country.

Labor Mutterings in Japan

AN unarmed but very determined uprising of Japanese workingmen has recently disturbed the complacency of the small minority of "statesmen" who guide the destinies of their nation. Hitherto, the protests made by the common people have been in the form of student uprisings and declamatory speeches in orderly meetings, but the selection of Mr. U. Masumoto to represent three million Japanese workingmen at the International Labor Conference provoked a much more serious protest. In Tokyo a great demonstration took place but it did not have any effect in changing the selection. Mr. Masumoto is regarded by the workingmen as represent-



Press Ill.

American boys and girls being taught in public school to make toys.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News

ative of the ship-builders, representing the "capitalistic" classes, rather than of labor; he is classified as a "naval architect" and an American parallel would be the selection of a naval constructor with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander as the representative of the steel-workers and coal-miners. Mr. Masumoto is a man of wide experience in the shipbuilding business, having served for three years in Cramp's Shipyards at Philadelphia and five years at Armstrong's Shipyards at Newcastle, England. In an interview with one of *LESLIE'S* correspondents on his arrival in America, he has expressed the keenest interest in improving the status of the working classes of Japan. He declares his intention of returning to Japan with definite plans for the organization of trades unions all over the empire, with standard wages for the different classes. Instead of the wage being based upon the amount or quality of the workman's output; however, Mr. Masumoto's plan would apparently let the man's marital condition determine his wage. There would be a standard wage for the single man, another for the married man without children, and still another for the married man with children. The protest voiced by the labor demonstration in Tokyo is apparently not against organization or standardization of wages, but against Mr. Masumoto as the representative of labor. They apparently think that he represents the employers of labor.



Archie Willis

U. Masumoto, a naval architect of Japan, who represents 3,000,000 Japanese workingmen at the International Labor Conference in Washington, D. C. He announces that he will organize the workingmen of Japan into unions.



K. Adachi

A part of the huge demonstration of protest made by the Japanese workingmen against the selection of Mr. Masumoto as the representative of labor at the great Labor Conference.

again and again been under martial law to minimize resulting violence. Now, however, the situation is exactly reversed. The employers, fully convinced that the labor difficulties were becoming intolerable, have anticipated "direct action" on the part of the workingmen by themselves going on strike and locking their plants against the workers. About 200,000 working men are thereby thrown out of employment and not a little suffering will result. The labor element is under the leadership of a former priest and a painter and its spirit is what would be called "Bolshevistic" in America. Both sides to the controversy are equally determined on a fight to the finish.

A Strike of Employers

THE important manufacturing city of Barcelona, Spain, presents the spectacle of organized employers on a general strike against organized labor. At various times, for many years, these employers have been tyrannized by what they regard as unreasonable demands of labor and the city has



© Underwood & Underwood
Some of the Irish and Scotch brides of American sailors who recently arrived in New York on the U. S. S. Pocahontas. Miss L. Winter, an English nurse, (in uniform near the left) cared for the "Gobs" babies.



Mrs. C. R. Miller

A street scene in Barcelona, Spain, with a wounded man being carried to the hospital on a stretcher and Spanish troops guarding the street in the background during a recent strike, for which the employees speedily retaliated by locking out 200,000 workmen.

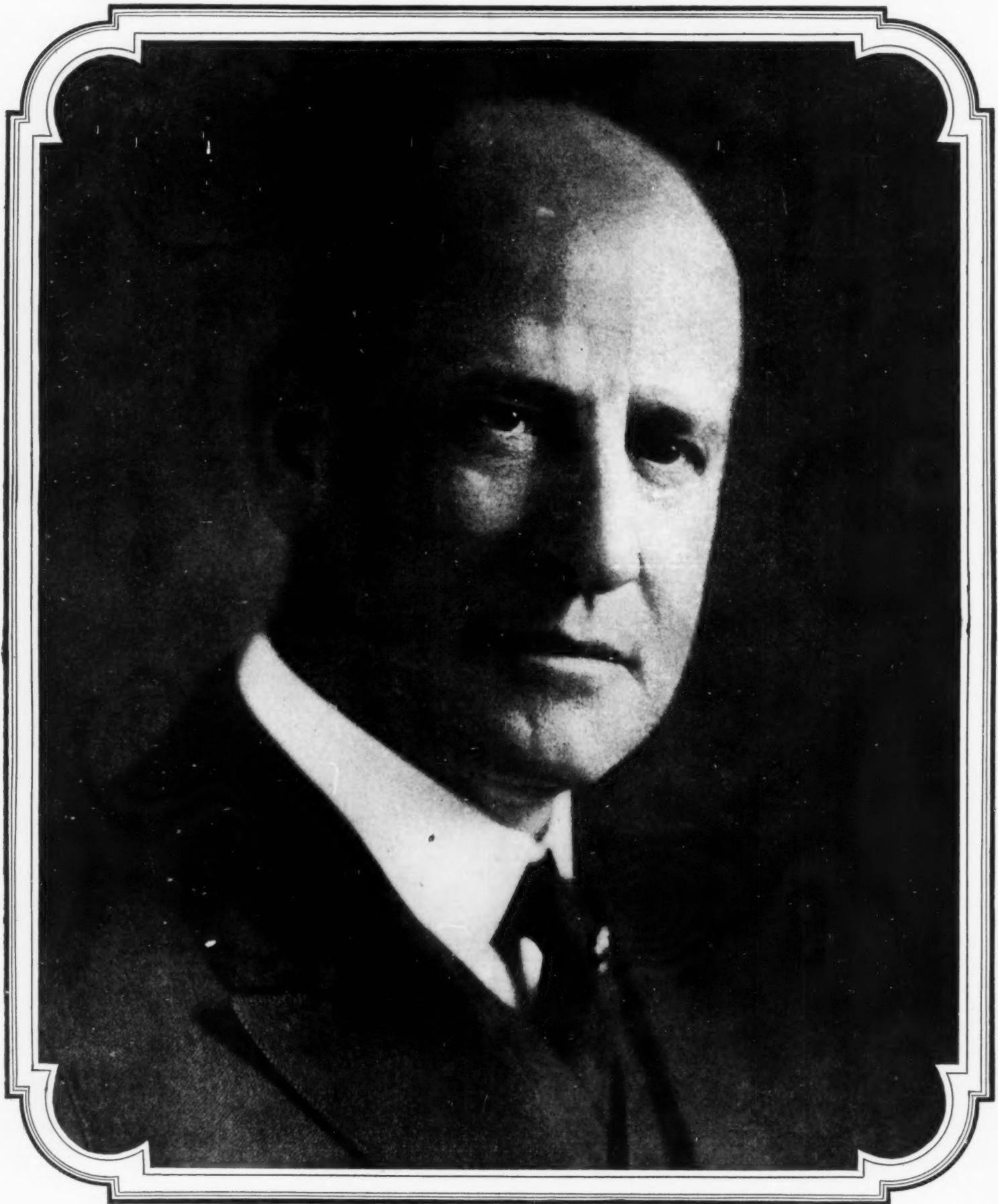


Press Ill.

Lady Astor, formerly one of the famous Langhorne beauties of Virginia, who is now a vigorous and popular candidate for a seat in the House of Commons. The death of William Waldorf Astor left a vacancy in the House of Lords.

"The Hon. Lady Astor"

THE most interesting pre-election campaign in England at the present time is that of an American woman who aspires to a seat in the House of Commons, with a fair prospect of success. William Waldorf Astor, who renounced his American citizenship and became a British subject, rose to membership in the House of Lords and his recent death elevated to the peerage his son, who was a member of the House of Commons. On taking his seat in the Lords, he of course left a vacant seat in the Commons. His wife, Lady Astor, promptly announced her candidacy for this vacancy and she is personally conducting her campaign in vigorous American fashion. She is a Virginian, (one of the famous "Langhorne beauties").



© Harris & Ewing

United States Senator Miles Poindexter

Who is announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. He is nearly fifty-two years old, a Tennessean by birth and a Virginian by education. He has been a citizen of the state of Washington since 1891, the year in which he graduated in law from Washington & Lee University. In 1892 he became assistant prosecuting attorney of Walla Walla County, Washington, and from 1898 to 1904 served in the same capacity in Spokane County. Then he was elected to the Judgeship of the Superior Court and served until 1908, when he was elected to Congress. As a Progressive-Republican, he lined up with "the Insurgents" in the House and helped dethrone "Uncle Joe" Cannon from the Speakership. Since 1911 he has served as U. S. Senator from Washington, having been elected at the primary and approved by the Legislature. He was a supporter of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and for a time the only representative of the Progressive party in the Senate.

How to Meet the Great Crisis

By SENATOR MILES POINDEXTER of Washington

EDITOR'S NOTE—The recent announcement that friends of Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington, were rallying in his support as a candidate for the Presidency on the Republican ticket, led us to ask the Senator to present to the public his views of the duty of the government in the present crisis. The article we present herewith conveys his response.

I RECEIVED a letter this morning in which the manager of an important steamship line states: "Yesterday our stevedores were prevented from coming to work on our piers by a couple of Italian anarchists who stood guard at the entrance with loaded guns." A few days ago in Youngstown, Ohio, I was told by witnesses who were present that some of the walking delegates fomenting the steel strike visited the workmen in their homes and, upon finding that many of them did not wish to quit work, these delegates stated to them as follows: "If on Monday morning we see smoke coming out of the chimneys of that plant we will kill your wives and children and burn down your houses." The question was then asked by some of the workmen: "If we do go out where will we get food, as we have invested all our savings and have nothing to live on?" Whereupon the delegates replied: "There is plenty of food in the warehouses and stores down town. It was produced by labor and you have a right to take it. We will see that you get plenty of food. Go break into the stores and take what you want."

Foster's Foolishness

William Z. Foster, who represented the American Federation of Labor in organizing the steel workers and who was the chief agitator in bringing about the strike, published a book called "Syndicalism," in which his views on government and society were set forth. In this book he opposes all government. On page 28 he states: "The syndicalist, on the other hand, is strictly an anti-statist. He considers the state a meddling institution. He resents its tyrannical interference in his affairs as much as possible and proposes to exclude it from the future society. He is a radical opponent of 'law and order,' as he knows that for his unions to be 'legal' in their tactics would be for them to become impotent. He recognizes no rights of the capitalists to their property, and is going to strip them of it, law or no law." On page 29 he states: "The syndicalist is a radical anti-patriot. He is a true internationalist, knowing no country. He opposes patriotism because it creates feelings of nationalism among the workers of the various countries." On page 36 he states: "'A fair day's pay for a fair day's work.' This formula expresses the vague ideal for which the majority of American labor unions are striving. Such unions grant the right to their masters to exploit them, only asking in return that they be given a 'fair' standard of living. It is a slave ideal." On page 18 he says: "The syndicalist is as 'unscrupulous' in his choice of weapons to fight his everyday battles as for his final struggle with capitalism. He allows no considerations of 'legality,' religion, patriotism, 'honor,' 'duty,' etc., to stand in the way of his adoption of effective tactics."

These quotations give a fair idea of the general tenor of his doctrines and belief. These principles, if it is possible to refer to such criminal teachings as principles, give a fair idea of the book and of the syndicalism which it teaches. The same anarchist doctrine was repeated and advocated openly before the Senate Committee investigating the strike by strike sympathizers and supporters, including a Pittsburgh attorney, named Margolis.

When the so-called "Plumb plan" for the disposition of the railroads was recently announced and presented to the committees of Congress, Mr. Jewell, an official of the American Federation of Labor, dealing with railroad employees' organizations, gave out an interview, which was widely published in the daily newspapers throughout the country, in which he stated, "If Congress does not adopt the plan proposed by the railroad workers, the workers will tie up the railroads so that they will never run again." In Paris, Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, gave out through the United Press an interview in which he

stated that the labor unions would compel Congress to adopt their plan for the nationalization of the railroads.

In April, 1918, in the most critical period of the war, James A. Duncan, Secretary of the Central Labor Council, of the American Federation of Labor, of Seattle, Washington, forwarded me a set of resolutions adopted by certain labor unions in behalf of the release from prison of Thomas J. Mooney, who had been convicted of murder. In this letter he stated: "At this time an appeal has gone to all local unions in this city requesting that a referendum vote be taken upon the action of declaring a strike on May 1 to continue in effect until the victimized Mooney case defendants are unconditionally freed."

Mooney had been convicted, upon overwhelming evidence of his guilt, of placing a suit-case containing an infernal machine, and of setting the same off by means of a clock arrangement, upon a certain point on Steuart St. in the City of San Francisco, while a Preparedness Day parade was passing by. This was on July 22, 1916. The parade was a patriotic demonstration on the part of the men, women and children of San Francisco, in favor of national preparedness for the safety and honor of the nation. Mooney was a former publisher of the anarchist paper, *The Blast*. He was opposed to preparedness. He advocated internationalism. He has confessed himself guilty of a previous act of terrorism of the same kind. He was found by the President's Committee, composed of labor sympathizers, to be an advocate of "direct action." This explosion injured and mangled a large number of men, women and children engaged in this patriotic demonstration. Ten of them were killed, some of them dying a lingering death of intense agony. A large sum of money, several hundred thousand dollars, was raised by Mooney's fellow anarchists and other sympathizers for his defense, and the intervention of the highest officials in the Federal Government was obtained. It resulted in the commutation of the sentence of death to life imprisonment. It was openly stated that this intervention was due to the agitation of the Bolshevik ring which had seized control of the resources of the Russian government.

Some Dangerous Men

I have in my office a considerable collection of books, pamphlets, and papers advocating revolution and murder, in support of the theory of forcible communism, which is the central principle of the Russian terrorism under Lenin and Trotzky. Many sympathizers with this Bolshevik regime have occupied in recent years positions in various branches of the Government of the United States. Extracts from their official declarations and from their unofficial utterances have been adopted by the Industrial Workers of the World and other communistic organizations and individuals as a part of their propaganda. In some instances, these statements of officials have been printed upon the front page of communist pamphlets and circulated throughout the nation, along with their other literature. In other instances these official statements from high sources have been cited in court as a defense to charges of sedition.

Hundreds of periodicals in various parts of the country have been freely printed and circulated throughout the year which has intervened since the armistice with Germany. Alien anarchists have openly carried on their propaganda. The Attorney General of the United States declared in a public interview a short time ago that these anarchists were known to the government officials and that the Department of Justice "could put its finger upon them at any time." Witnesses from the Bureau of Intelligence of the War Department testified before the Senate Labor Committee recently of anarchist activity in Gary, Illinois, and that the names and character of the leaders in these revolutionary movements had been reported to the Department of Justice.

It is well known that money has been received in the United States from Russia and from Germany, for use in carrying on this propaganda. It has received assist-

ance from various Americans of warped reason, some of them persons of wealth and able to contribute liberally, and who did contribute liberally to this attack upon our institutions. The names and addresses of many of these are well known.

I have cited the foregoing as a few circumstances, out of a multitude which might be mentioned, as illuminating the influences which have created the present industrial menace. The strikes which dislocated our industry and delayed our productivity during the war were numbered by thousands. During the summer of 1919, just past, strikes were in existence, varying from month to month from a hundred or so to more than three hundred in existence at the same time. There is no doubt whatever, and it can be easily demonstrated, that the majority of these strikes have been fomented by radical agitators who are not concerned merely with demands for increase of wages, or reduction of hours, exorbitant as these demands are in many instances; but whose avowed purpose is to "abolish the wage system." By this they mean communism. They entertain their deluded victims among the workers with specious arguments to the effect that the wealth of the country was created by the workers and from this they draw the silly conclusion that it is owned by the workers and that the workers have a right to seize it. Strikes and sabotage, murder and assassination are regarded by many of these leaders as legitimate means of bringing about this result. They overlook the obvious fact that the accumulated wealth of the world is the result of the efforts of mankind since civilization first began, and even before that remote period. They overlook the fact that discoverers and statesmen, generals and inventors, scientists and artisans, as well as laborers, contributed in varying degree, from generation to generation, to the present wealth of the world. They overlook the obvious fact that, even so far as labor itself enters into production of the myriad forms of modern utilities and comforts, it was the labor of a thousand generations of workers, and that the share in this production of those who labor today is but an infinitesimal part of the whole. They overlook, further, the fact that, in great measure, if not altogether, the laborer has already been paid the wages of his labor, and that the account has so been balanced and closed.

Nevertheless, upon this false assumption, the cupidity of masses of men has been wrought upon and in this way they have been incited to resistance to authority. Trotzky, before he left the United States, and before the United States Government used its influence to secure his release from the Canadian authorities, who had arrested him *en route*, and before it had used its influence to allow him to continue his passage to Russia, where he began his activities as the agent of the German government, with the result of jeopardizing our success in the war and of putting civilization itself in peril, by the treason of Russia.—Trotzky appealed to the cupidity of the young and the ignorant by picturing to them the gratification of every desire in the new order, when all that man sees before him which could minister to his lust would be common property.

Back to Brute Force

Another absurdity in this modern application of socialistic theories is the omission of these anarchist agitators to tell their followers that if the doctrine of force is invoked the communists have no exclusive privilege in its use; but that, on the contrary, one man under such a system would have as much right as another to seize property, and other things he desires, by force of arms or strategy; by sabotage, dynamite, or assassination. They failed to observe that it is but a reversion to the cruder and more ancient forms of government which were based upon force. They talk about constitutional liberty and privilege, and yet, by reason of a defect in their reason, are unable to perceive, or else are too dishonest to inform their followers, that they cannot expect to enjoy constitutional protection while they themselves, at the same time, insofar as their own conduct is concerned, defy constitutional government and legal obligations. They are so mentally warped that they either cannot see, or else are so dishonest as not to admit, that the result of

Concluded on page 793

Odd Facts in the World of Science

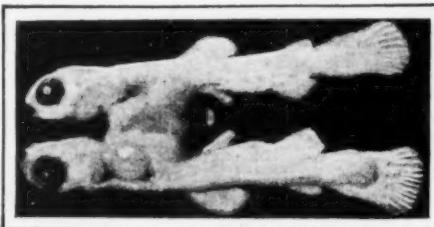
Edited by HEREWARD CARRINGTON, Ph. D.



The delicate and intricate structure of a plant's root. This is microscopically greatly enlarged, to permit its structure being seen. Nature has produced few greater wonders than a delicate, life-giving root.

What the Root of a Plant Looks Like

THE accompanying illustration shows us a cross-section of some little plant roots, highly magnified. At the very foot or end of the root, we have a hard covering—the protective "root-cap"; within this begins the actual "growing point" of the plant. A thick, protective outer layer of cells covers the root, and within this are the "storage cells," which serve as conductors for carrying the food through the plant and for storage. In these cells may be found vessels, like arteries in the human body, which carry the food upwards, and there are also layers of cells whose duty it is (like the veins) to bring down food from the leaves, and store it in the root. Perhaps the most important structures of all, in connection with roots, however, are the so-called "root-hairs." These are not found at the extreme end of the growing plant, but a short distance behind it. They absorb from the surrounding soil the water which is required for the cells in the plant, and the dissolved materials in it.—(Courtesy, Harmsworth's *Popular Science*, July, 1912.)



Fish whose bodies are joined together like the Siamese Twins. They were born this way and lived for some time while the scientists studied them.

A Sea-Trout Siamese Twin

REAKS are not limited to the human family—not to the side-show! Animals, birds, beasts, reptiles of all sorts, are subject to curious malformations, and "monsters" are the result. The illustration shows us a curious double fish, two sea-trout, joined together, like the famous Siamese twins! This is an example of abnormal

twinning—a subject which has of late attracted much attention from noted biologists. When two bodies are joined together in this manner, it is usually impossible to separate them, without killing both—the reason being that the blood supply, nerves, etc., are interrelated in such a manner that death would result, if a radical operation were attempted.

The Aurora Borealis: What Is It?

THE accompanying illustrations show us two forms of auroral displays—one a "curtain" form; the other a magnificent arc of light, which stretched across the sky like a bluish-white milky way. (The latter was seen in North Russia.) What is the nature of these wonderful lights? Says Dr. R. K. Duncan: "It has been shown that corpuscles (tiny bodies, emitted from radio-active substances) from red-hot carbon, Crookes' tubes, and the betabars of radium, are deflected by a magnet in such way that they describe arcs around the lines of magnetic force. If the magnetic field is strong enough, they may be bent into a complete circle within a moderately large tube . . . But the earth is a magnet, and the lines of force proceed from pole to pole. Now, corpuscles (from the sun) must arrive most thickly over the equatorial region of the earth, where the earth is directly exposed to them. They are at once caught by the lines of force, and



A total eclipse of the sun by the moon, as it would look if viewed from space. The total eclipse would be visible in the small, deeply-shaded portion of the earth's surface covered by the moon's shadow.

A Solar Eclipse Viewed From Space

ECLIPSES of the sun and the moon have aroused the terror of both man and beast from time immemorial. The sudden darkening of the earth in the day-time, or a slice suddenly cut out of the moon, at night, for no apparent reason, was something calculated to terrify the savage, who did not understand the natural astronomical law producing the phenomenon. Yet it is perfectly simple, when understood. The sun is partially or totally eclipsed when our moon passes between it and the earth. This casts a shadow on the earth, over a small area, as shown in the illustration, and in that small area darkness prevails—the sun has been eclipsed. The position of the heavenly bodies is shown in the cut as viewed from space—the earth beneath, the distant sun above, and the moon between. The eclipse of the sun is always caused by the moon.

A Radium Tadpole

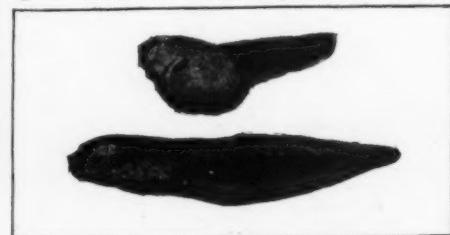
HERE we see two tadpoles; the lower one is the normal shape, while the upper one has been acted upon by radium for a period of about twelve hours. The result is that the whole shape of the creature has been altered—it is now all head and tail, and very little body! Its growth has been stunted, perverted. Radium



The wonderful Aurora Borealis—seen in arctic regions, spreading across the heavens. This is due to electrical and magnetic phenomena in the earth's atmosphere.



must travel along them in winding helices ever coming closer and closer and further and further down into the atmosphere, as they approach the poles. At a certain distance from the poles, they find themselves in an atmosphere comparable with our high vacua, and they begin to give out the shifting and darting lights of the cathode rays,—though this can only be at the cost of their existence, for their energy is absorbed in making their luminosity. These "darting and shifting lights of the Cathode rays," in accordance with this speculation, account for the Aurora Borealis as well as for "the dark circles around the magnetic poles."—(*The New Knowledge*, pp. 238-39.)

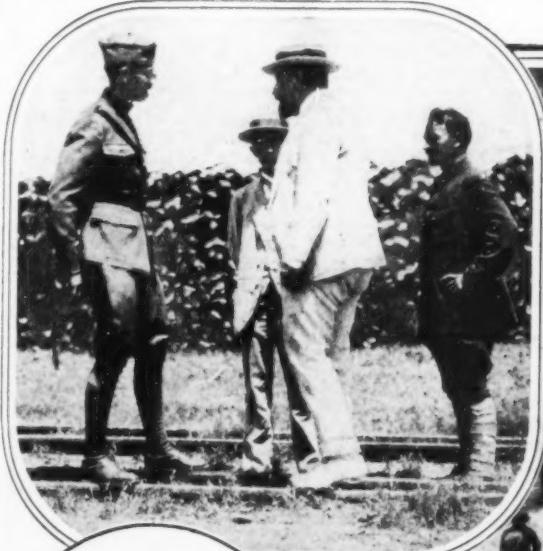


The action of radium on a tadpole: the upper one has been subjected to its influence for twelve hours; the lower one is normal. Radium rays are very powerful.

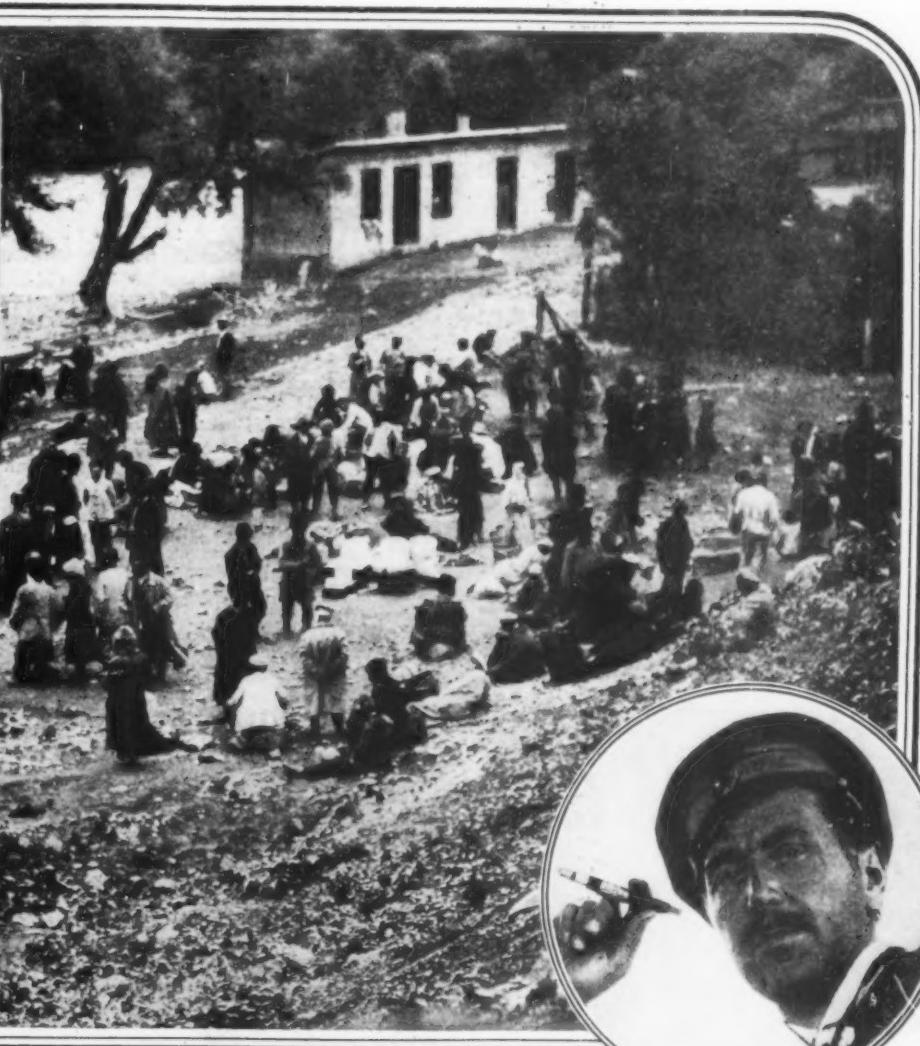
acts very powerfully upon all living cells and tissues; upon normal tissue it acts detrimentally, causing terrible burns and injuries. Upon diseased tissues, however—fortunately—it acts also destructively—with the result that this diseased tissue is eaten away and destroyed; and it is for this reason that cancer, etc., has been successfully treated by this means.—(*Courtesy, The Life of Matter*.)

In the New Republic of Georgia

Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON, Staff Photographer

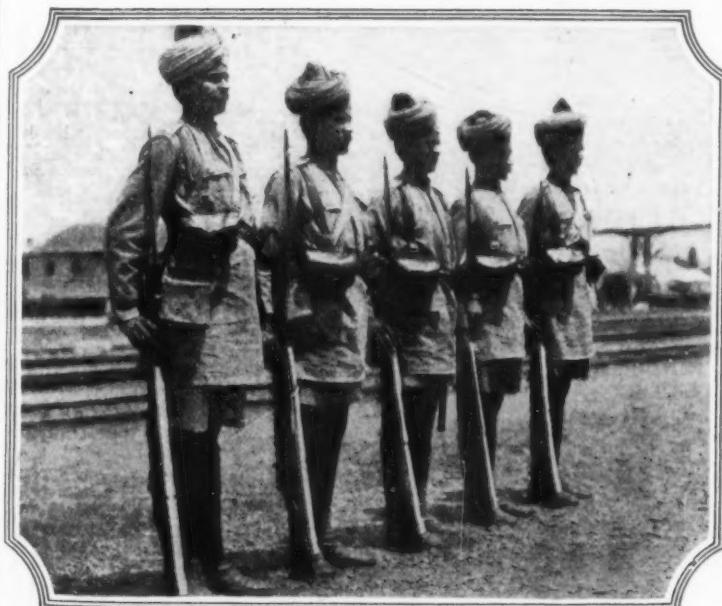


Major Joseph C. Green, chief of the American Relief Administration, at work in the new Republic of Georgia (lying between Armenia and Russia), talking with members of the Greek delegation.



The market at Sinain station in the neutral zone between the Republics of Georgia and Armenia is a poor make-shift of a supply depot. Meat is almost unknown, and the vegetables that are available give little credit to the agricultural achievements of the inhabitants. Cucumbers, a staple article, sell at 3 rubles apiece, or about a cent in American money, and corn flour at about 260 rubles for 40 pounds. Until American relief was extended the region actually faced annihilation by starvation and resultant disease, and life in the little land was not pleasant.

A typical Georgian loafer. Centuries of misrule, ignorance and poverty don't breed a high type of manhood.



Types of Punjabi troops loaned by the British to guard American relief cars. They do not speak any Caucasian language, but their trusty rifles can speak most eloquently.



A group of Georgian loafers. So long as the average male of the Caucasus can graft' enough to live, he is satisfied. They didn't like it a bit when Thompson "snapped" them.

Picking a Minister to Germany

Blaine Diplomacy in the Harrison Regime

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is another of the interesting series of articles being contributed to LESLIE'S by Lieut.-Col. E. W. Halford, Secretary at the White House during President Harrison's Administration. His revelations of some of the unwritten pages of political history during that Administration are of unusual interest, and will be followed by others of equal value and importance.

MURAT HALSTEAD, editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, and a classmate of President Harrison at Farmer's College, College Hill, Ohio, was nominated to be Minister to Germany. The nomination caused a stir in the Senate. Mr. Halstead had been unsparing in editorial criticism of the Senate for its action in "the Payne case," involving the election of Payne as Senator from Ohio. The election was spoken of as "a seat as notoriously bought as the penknife in one's pocket," and of course "Senatorial courtesy" was invoked against one who had so caustically castigated members of the upper chamber. The debate over Mr. Halstead was without quarter, and on March 28 a vote was taken, resulting 13 to 25 against him. Mr. Sherman changed his vote, entering a motion to reconsider. For two days more the effort was made to reverse the result, but on the 30th of March rejection of the nomination was confirmed by a vote of 25 to 19.

It was scarcely to be expected that Mr. Blaine would have very deep grief over Mr. Halstead's rejection. The latter had been a leader in the newspaper combination that brought out Benjamin H. Bristow in 1876 as an anti-Grant movement, but which had in it the seed, and was indeed the precursor of the Mugwump-anti-Blaine movement in 1884. The *Commercial-Gazette* was instant and constant in developing a local Bristow clique that filled the hotels and galleries of the Cincinnati Convention hall in 1876, much the same as the Chicago papers did in 1888 for Gen. Gresham, in the effort to prevent the nomination of Gen. Harrison. When the final action of the Senate on Mr. Halstead was reported Mr. Blaine said to me, "The President does not guarantee anyone through the Senate; a man must look out for himself there." Mr. Halstead and the President felt the rejection keenly, for the nomination was, in a way, quite a personal one with General Harrison, though fully concurred in by the Secretary of State. Not very long afterward Mr. Halstead came East as editor of the *Brooklyn Union*, and later was at the head of a School of Journalism, maintained for some time under his personal control.

A Bit of Prussianism

A commission had been constituted to negotiate a treaty with Germany and England about Samoa, and John A. Kasson, of Iowa, William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, and George H. Bates, of Delaware, were appointed by the President. This was before it was discovered to be objectionable and un-American for the United States to enter into "alliance" with a foreign power regarding affairs outside the territorial limits of the nation, and prior to the suggestion that the negotiation of treaties was not a matter for the executive department of the government to undertake and conduct. This Samoan commission was getting ready to leave for Berlin, where the negotiations were to be undertaken, and prior to their leaving Mr. Kasson gave a dinner in their honor at the Metropolitan Club. Count D'Arco, the German minister, was invited; but with characteristic Prussian arrogance he declined to attend because of an article contributed to the April *Century* by Mr. Bates on the Samoan question. The haughty diplomat was so far placated that he withdrew his declination of the invitation, but stipulated that he was not to meet, or to have presented to him, the offending Mr. Bates. My seat at the dinner table happened to be quite near that occupied by the Count, and I had a good opportunity to observe him, and to have had strengthened an impression of Prussian personality gained during a visit to Germany in 1887—an impression that has become quite prevalent throughout the world in late years.

The President suggested to Mr. Blaine that Mr. Kasson be named as Minister to Berlin. The Secretary came to me quite upset, saying that to do so "would crush Mr. Phelps," and give to Mr. Kasson an undue precedence over the other members of the Commission at the German Court and in the negotiations. Mr.

By Lieut.-Col. E. W. HALFORD

Blaine said Mr. Kasson's name was a name that would go through the Senate for any diplomatic post, and it might be better to reserve him for the future, should contingencies arise either at London or at Paris by reason of Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Reid concluding not to remain long in their offices, as was thought might possibly be the case. I repeated to the President this conversation, and no nomination for Minister to Germany was made at that time, the legation being placed in the hands of a chargé giving to the Samoan commission the center of the stage at Berlin.

The negotiations over Samoa were somewhat prolonged. After being practically concluded, they required reopening to safeguard a point in the appointment of the English international judge, which the President did not like. When the treaty was finally completed, and the text cabled to Washington and made public, it was favorably regarded, receiving little or no opposition from any quarter. It was approved by the Senate, and the members of the Commission were in high esteem. Particularly was this true of Mr. Phelps, who had made himself, diplomatically and socially, *persona grata* to Bismarck and his government, and to the Berlin people. To him, confessedly, the lion's share of credit was due for the successful negotiations.

Making a Minister

Mr. Phelps was soon on his way home. Before the day of his landing Mr. Blaine came into my room one morning, and drawing a chair to the desk, said, "Lige, I want your help!" It was the first time the Secretary had ever addressed me by the familiar newspaper name, and I was both startled and in wonder what was up. He outlined his desire to have Mr. Phelps made Minister to Germany, saying that in other countries a man who had rendered such notable service would be rewarded with a handsome grant or by the bestowal of a title, and he thought it would be fine to signalize and recognize Mr. Phelps's successful service by returning him to Berlin as Minister. Mr. Blaine said I could present the suggestion to the President in my own way at a favorable opportune moment, with more likelihood of securing his affirmation than if he were to do it while the President was crowded with other business. Anxious to please Mr. Blaine, and being in entire accord with the idea, I agreed to undertake the mission. While walking with the President that afternoon, finding him in a receptive mood I opened up the scheme as if it were my own. The idea proved acceptable, and after canvassing it a bit the President asked me how I thought Mr. Blaine would like it. The reply was that of course he knew the close friendship between the Secretary and Mr. Phelps; they had been in intimate relationship for many years, and I was sure the plan would meet Mr. Blaine's hearty acquiescence. The President authorized me to ascertain Mr. Blaine's feeling, and if he were agreeable, to have the commission made out. The next morning the Secretary came in and I informed him that the President was willing, and to have the commission sent over from the Department for signature.

The President was then desirous that the matter should be arranged in the most gracious way, and the event invested with something of formality. Leading press representatives were invited to the White House, and when Mr. Blaine and Mr. Phelps came in I met them in the lower corridor and escorted them to the President's room. The center doors were thrown open, and arm-in-arm they walked to where Mr. Harrison stood behind his desk. After Mr. Blaine had properly presented Mr. Phelps, and the latter had exchanged official and personal greetings with the President, the commission was presented with a few gracious words as an expression of his own and the nation's appreciation of the service Mr. Phelps had rendered at Berlin. With thanks, the newly-made Minister and Mr. Blaine took their leave, and this was followed with a dinner in honor of Mr. Phelps.

The newspapers played up the incident in good style, and it was one of the things over which I indulged in a bit of self-felicitation. But there was a load on my conscience. I carried it for some days waiting for an opportune time to make confession.

By the way, while "an open confession is good for the soul," it is also well to choose a good time in which to make it. Finding the President in a particularly amiable mood during a subsequent stroll I told him how the affair came about. When the recital was over, he looked at me out of the tail of his eye with a glance that seemed to say—"Well, that's all right this time; but don't do it again."

While in this mood I am reminded of an assertion made by a leading correspondent in one of his dispatches that "Secretary Halford had lied to him" about a certain public matter. The next time he came into my room I inquired if he could tell what a lie was. He tried to do so, but of course failed. Then in a perfectly pedagogic way I gave him Archbishop Whately's definition, that "a lie was an untruth, told with the intention to deceive, and to one who had a right to know the truth." The next morning the papers flared up with "Halford's definition of a lie," ignoring entirely that it was not mine but the good and great Archbishop's, and that, especially for a Presidential Secretary at times, to paraphrase a saying of John Wesley, "it is a wholesome definition, and very full of comfort."

The Marine Band was under the leadership of John Philip Sousa when the Harrisons went to the White House. Sousa was an aspiring young musician, of great ability and ardent spirit, filled with ambitious dreams. He was very attractive, not less for his modesty than for other qualities which endeared him to all who came into close touch with him. He was an enlisted man, receiving one hundred dollars a month as band-leader. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee were greatly pleased with him, and I came into close relationship from the necessary management of public and quasi-public affairs in which the band or some section of it was often at the White House for duty.

The Navy had just begun its development under Mr. Whitney, continued with accelerated pace under Gen. Tracy. Sousa conceived the idea of using the band as a means of arousing interest and favor for the Navy throughout the country, and an opportunity was given him to outline the scheme of a trans-continental tour, visiting the principal cities of the land. Mrs. Harrison's interest was strongly enlisted. It was a great publicity scheme. Secretary Tracy was quick to see its possibilities. The President was sounded; and to make a long story short, leave was granted to Sousa and the band, and they started on a tour that was a martial drumbeat from the Atlantic to the Pacific; the band and its leader became known from shore to shore.

When Sousa's Band First Played

A second tour was later projected, which met with even greater success than the first. Then was developed the idea of a real "Sousa Band," with all that it might mean for the young man who had become a musical author as well as bandmaster. Before his aspiring eye danced the sheen of the shining success that has followed him to this day. He was given his discharge from the Navy, directing his last concert with the Marine Band on the White House grounds July 30, 1892. He organized his new band, with David Blakely, of the *Chicago Post*, as a sort of "angel," and the country was again toured and its acclaim laid at the feet of the man whose name and fame has eclipsed that of Gilmore, and is ranked among the world's best. The death of Mr. Blakely involved some litigation; but in the course of time all tangles were smoothed out, and Sousa's Band became not only his very own, but was firmly fixed as an American institution also.

I was on duty in Denver when the band visited that city. Sousa came to our home for luncheon. Seated at the piano he played the strains of "the typical tune of Zanzibar," and other portions of a second opera not yet produced, but which proved a fitting companion to "El Capitan"—the champion beyond compare. We talked over the old days, and he modestly told of the success that had come to him, not only directly from his band concerts, but also from royalties on his marches and the opera made famous by the genius of the ever-juvenile De Wolf Hopper. The figures sounded marvelous compared with the modest stipend the government was paying him when we knew each other in the White House.

In Memory of a Great French Victory



© International Film

The interior of the beautiful Cathedral of Meaux during the services held there on the fifth anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, the winning of which saved France. Mgr. Ginisty, Bishop of Verdun, is seen delivering the sermon. Among his auditors were Mgr. Marbeau, Bishop of Meaux, Mgr. de Lucon, Archbishop of Rœims, and many other celebrities.

Joyous Days for the Prince



Just before he threw the first ball at the baseball game between the Calgary team and the Edmonton veterans, the Prince was photographed with the players and officials about him. It was his first such experience.



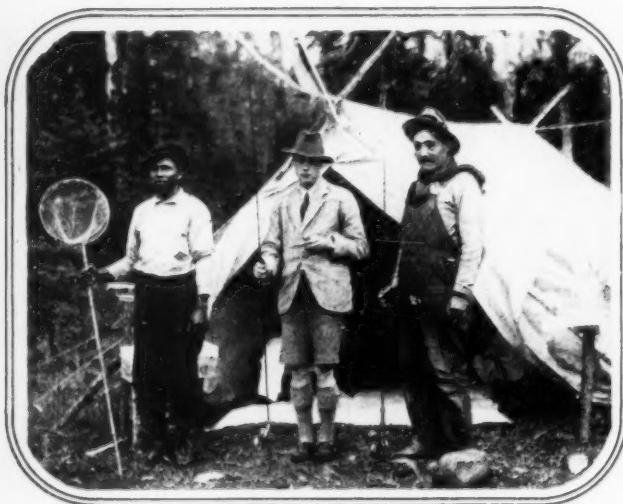
Press Illustrating
Among the many outdoor sports in which the royal visitor is interested is golf. Here he is seen preparing to make a stroke on a tempting bit of splendid turf.



Here, for some mysterious reason His Royal Highness appears to be unusually interested. The charming miss photographed her future ruler and asked for an autograph. The Prince was quite willing to pose for the young lady.



Leaving the University of Edmonton with Chancellor Edmonton. The Prince, who was a student at Oxford when the war began, has shown a great interest in the numerous splendid educational institutions of Canada.



With his guides outside his tent at Nipigon where he went on a fishing trip that he enjoyed immensely.



At the Saskatoon Exhibition the Prince startled and delighted the great stands by riding successfully a broncho with a very bad name.

Photos © Central News



Photos by Press Illustrating

New state employees busily engaged in an endeavor to save some of the important governmental documents thrown away by the Spartacists when they took possession of Munich. Before the revolution was suppressed much irreparable damage was done.

Bavaria Sets Its House in Order



This gives an idea of the kind of Bavarian peasants who came from their Alpine homes and saved the city of Munich from the rule of the Spartacists. Few firearms were used, but many clubs, vigorously wielded by the mountaineers, were in evidence, and law and order were very quickly restored in the mob-ridden metropolis.

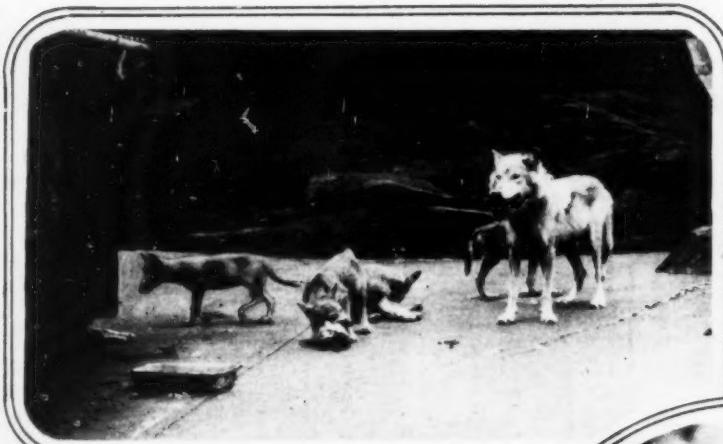


These girls exercising on skis are the athletic kind who are to be found in many private gymnasiums in Bavaria today. The Peace Treaty reduced the Bavarian army to a mere skeleton and the athletic associations are giving the physical training formerly a feature of life in the army. The women have shown much interest in this training and, should trouble come, might make good soldiers.



Members of the new Bavarian citizen army established in one of their headquarters in a famous Munich café. The army is composed for the most part of hardy veterans who long ago became inured to terrible hardships.

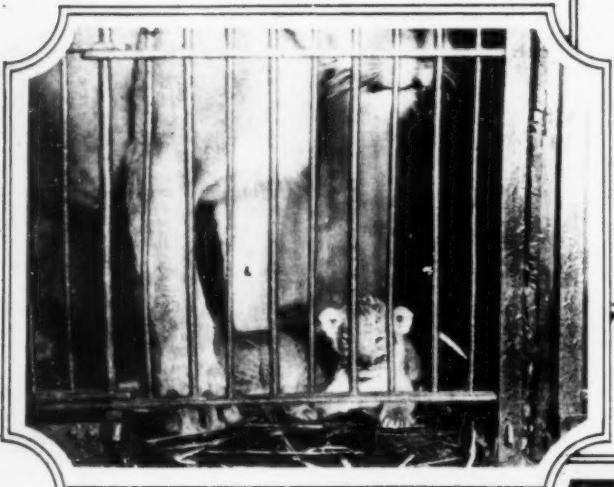
Some Babies Who Dwell in the Zoo



This mama timber wolf watches over her young as carefully as an American mother.



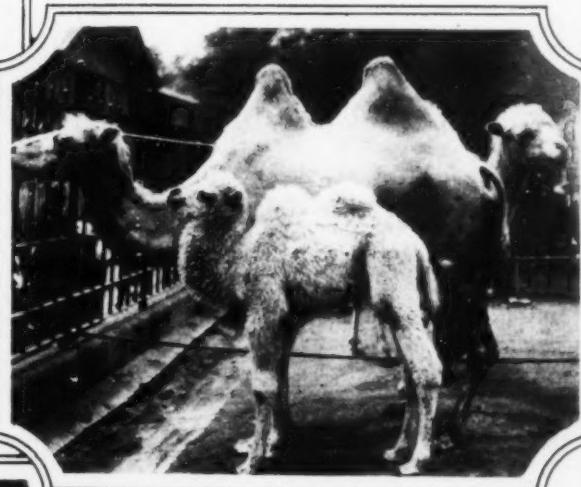
Once these Aoudads lived in Africa. Now they find their happiness in their children.



The mother and father of the little fellow seen here—a baby lion—are perfectly sure that he is the finest youngster in the whole world. He is outrageously petted and spoiled by his doting parents who evidently know very little about baby rearing.



A brown bear cub. He has charming manners and often does clever tricks for his friends.



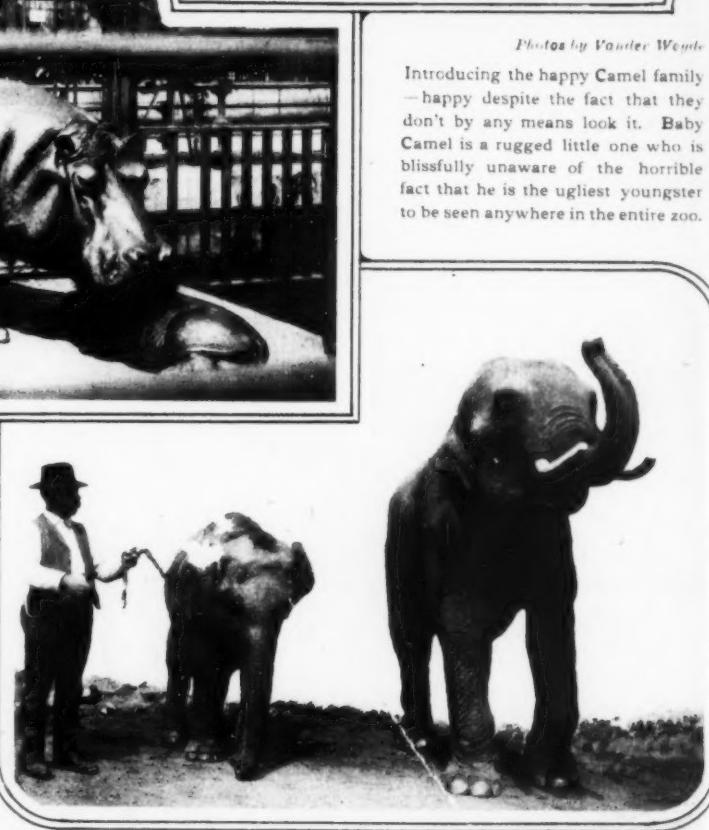
Photos by Vander Wende

Introducing the happy Camel family—happy despite the fact that they don't by any means look it. Baby Camel is a rugged little one who is blissfully unaware of the horrible fact that he is the ugliest youngster to be seen anywhere in the entire zoo.



"Mrs. Murphy," the big hippopotamus in Central Park, New York City, and her lovely baby.

Despite their serious looks the buffalo are always extremely popular with all visitors.



The baby elephant and its mother are well liked, also, especially by the young people.



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GOOD YEAR
MADE IN U.S.A.



'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor

This "Little Barber in a Box" will shave you wherever you are, as long as you live for \$1.00

The Ever-Ready Radio Blade stands up to the toughest beard again and again.

*Radio Blades - 6 for 40¢
Sold Everywhere*

American
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TORONTO

LONDON, ENGLAND



Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

MAKING A SECOND-HAND CAR FIRST CLASS

In the previous series of articles we showed the features which really determine the condition of a second-hand car and indicated how even an amateur might judge of its value.

There is nothing which makes a car seem old more than noise, squeaks and rattles, and in this respect, a car which has been run but two or three thousand miles may become "gray-haired" sooner than one which may have been run ten times that distance and on which proper attention had been given to the adjustment of all parts.

When a car leaves the factory the various nuts and bolts holding the parts of the body and running gear together are adjusted as tightly as is practical. Use of the car serves to compress or stretch the materials somewhat, so that after a few hundred miles, spring clip nuts, body bolts, and the like, can be tightened appreciably by the owner. It is neglect of these adjustments which allows a car to become old in advance of its time.

The following practical hints on "how to keep the car quiet" are taken from a chapter of that name from "Everyman's Guide to Motor Efficiency," which is a book of simplified short-cuts to maximum mileage at minimum cost, soon to be published by the Motor Department of LESLIE'S WEEKLY:

The hood is rather a prolific source of little, jerky squeaks that are hard to locate, because they occur when the car is running on the road, but not when standing. Usually these occur where the hood rests on the radiator and the forward end of the cowl. If they cannot be eliminated by tightening the fastenings, line the edges of the hood on the inside, where they rest on the radiator and cowl, with thin tape or strips of cotton cloth, using shellac as glue. This will usually do the trick and will last for some time. After the lining is on give it a coat of shellac, and while the shellac is tacky, rub dry graphite into it, getting as much



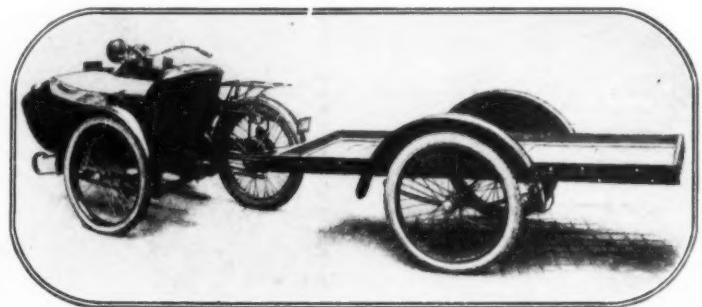
Roads like this shortcut can do more to make a new car or truck seem old than could 10,000 miles of use. Too often the age of a vehicle is judged by the unnecessary noises that emanate from it. How these objectionable noises can be removed by proper attention to details often overlooked is explained in the accompanying article.

graphite as possible into the shellac. The graphite will act as a lubricant and will prevent the shellac from sticking when it warms up. Only thin material can be used, as a rule, because thick stuff would spoil the appearance of the joined places.

Headlight and other lamp doors sometimes rattle because the fastenings are not sufficiently tight, and also there will be a rattle if the bracket fastenings are loose. Some reflectors are so attached that their screws can loosen and allow rattling, which, however, is not often loud enough to be heard. But just the same the reflectors should be inspected occasionally to make sure they are firmly held. The license plates also may rattle if not screwed up tight.

Most parts of the steering gear likely to cause rattling can be adjusted, and a properly adjusted gear will not, or at least should not, rattle; good lubrication is a factor in this. The spark and throttle levers may become loose on their re-

Concluded on page 790



© Underwood & Underwood

In England the scarcity of gasoline and motor trucks has produced conditions which are well met by this American-made motorcycle with sidecar and trailer. The latter weighs only 200 pounds, but has a capacity for carrying a 1,000-lb. load. This outfit saw extensive use in the railroad strike.



DEFINITE VALUES DECIDE
APPERSON
"The Eight With Eighty Less Parts"

Definite, permanent values have proved their power with the car buyer.

Many have recently been added to the army of Apperson owners.

Thinking buyers approve the Apperson swing into speed—from 1 to 40 miles an hour in high in 20 seconds.

And the Apperson emergency stop—from 40 miles an hour to standstill in 4 seconds—40 yards.

The complete turn of this 130-inch wheelbase car in 38½ feet is another tribute to Apperson engineering.

The economical mind studies the remarkable tire and gasoline mileage of the Apperson.

The man with an eye to comfort likes the Apperson control immediately below his right

hand; the pedal accelerator the full length of the foot; and the levers that form a natural brace for the leg in touring.

He finds himself driving long distances with no arm cramp. The splendid balance of the Apperson makes steering easy. He climbs out of the car after a day's run, rested, not wearied. Long springs and deep cushions have given a full measure of comfort.

And his satisfaction is the greater when he reflects that these qualities are assuredly permanent. The Apperson record of car building—continuous since 1893—is warranty of that.

Buy your car as the men who know are buying.

Drive an Apperson First—Then Decide.

You'll find an Apperson dealer near you. Or, if not, write us.



*twenty-
three
years!*

*Yes, beau—when
this brush started
to work you were
still taking her out in
the buggy with the
old bay mare and
wrapping the lines
around the whip!*

Helena, Arkansas, April 18, 1919.
The Rubberset Co.,
Newark, N. J.

Gentlemen:

Thinking that the enclosed (has been) shaving brush would be of interest to you, I return it to you to use as you wish. It has done its work well and has served me for 23 years—bought this brush in Louisville, Ky., July of 1896. You will see it is at last just about gone "in spots." Me for a Rubberset any and all the time.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) J. L. ALTMAN.

This is No. 11
of a series
of advertisements NOT
WRITTEN
BY OUR
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From a
photograph
1½ times
actual size



RUBBERSET TRADE MARK BRUSHES

LATHER HAIR TOOTH PAINT VARNISH STUCCO
every bristle gripped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber!



UNNECESSARY annoyances should not be tolerated these days any more than unnecessary evils. Coughing, for instance, is not only annoying to the cougher but to society at large, and it is altogether unnecessary. For S-B Cough Drops will relieve it. Pure. No drugs. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach.

Drop that Cough
SMITH BROTHERS of Poughkeepsie
FAMOUS SINCE 1847

Motor Department

Concluded from page 788

spective sectors from long use and rattle against them on the road. Before this can occur, however, they should have been tightened simply to make sure that they will stay where they are put. In some cars the steering wheel post wears loose in its bearing at the top of the supporting tube. Depending upon the type of steering gear used, this may be remedied by adjusting the thrust bearings or by inserting a new bushing at the top of the column. Such trouble is not likely to occur for a long time if lubrication is properly attended to.

The brake gear is responsible for a good deal of rattling, most of which can be eliminated by ordinary adjustment and lubrication. Joints that cannot be adjusted can be somewhat quieted down by using heavy grease instead of light grease or oil. This is but a temporary relief, however.

Adjustable pedals may work loose and rattle. If when the pedal is released, it does not rest firmly against its stop, of whatever type that may be, it is almost sure to rattle. If there is no way of increasing the spring tension to give a firmer contact, or if the spring is as tight as it should be, a little pad of leather will stop the noise. Under such conditions leather will wear longer than rubber.

Where there are adjustable bearings, as there may be for the cross shafts carrying the brake pedals, adjustment is easily made, and in any case such bearings are large and wear slowly, with ordinary attention to lubrication, and the spring pressure tends to keep them tight.

A rod end is connected to the part which it moves, or from which it takes motion, by some pin-and-eye arrangement, such as a clevis. A clevis is simply a fork on one member, the arms taking between them the flattened end of the other member and a pin passing through holes in both. This kind of a joint wears rather rapidly if the pin is not large, and as it usually is exposed, dust and grit do much to hasten deterioration. The wear is nearly all fore-and-aft, so that the holes and pins both wear oblong.

If an external brake band is too loose—too far from the drum—it may possibly rattle against the inside of its housing. In some brakes, especially in the cheaper cars, a certain amount of wear will allow enough side play for the band to rattle against one side or the other of the housing. These things are simply matters of ordinary adjustment. As a rule the springs in the brake operating mechanism keep the joints of the toggles from rattling.

Doors that rattle can nearly always be fitted with some form of anti-rattling device, of which there are many on the market. Fenders will rattle badly if their supports are loose.

If there is a box or compartment on the car into which you are in the habit of chucking loose tools and "junk," do not overlook it in quieting your car. Put the tools in a roll or wrap them in cloth or something to keep them quiet. An untidy tool-box may make a car sound like a boiler-shop on a rough road.

Germany Back on the Job

By CHARLES VICTOR

WHEN on May 15th I interviewed President Ebert in Berlin, Germany was the gloomiest place I have ever seen. Four years of war, plus six months of "starvation armistice," with a series of bloody revolutionary outbreaks, had left the country a murky shadow of its former self. Pessimism was the keynote of every spoken or written word; disgust or hatred was in every face; no enthusiasm and little hope were to be encountered anywhere. The terms of peace had just become known and a wail of protest went up all over the country. But even that lacked the strength of conviction.

The President had assured me that the Germans could not sign such a "peace of suicide." Dernburg, Minister of Finance, had told me that it would reduce them to beggary. As he spoke, the mournful aspect of his emaciated figure, wrapped in a frock coat twice too wide for it, seemed to embody the spirit of this dried-up country. I fled from its untidy streets and its cattleless fields into smiling, red-cheeked Holland and breathed freely once more.

Two weeks ago I returned by way of Coblenz, to study industrial conditions along the Rhine. The change that has taken place in the intervening months approaches a miracle. Peace—the peace that was to beggar Germany—has been signed. Today, despite the signing, Germany appears to be nearer recovery than any other country in Europe.

Its fields are smiling, laden with the richest harvest since the year before the war; its railroads are running on schedule; the streets of its cities are clean; the shops filled with everything from food to jewelry; and traffic is brisk and well ordered. The faded gray-green uniforms have almost disappeared, and so

have the loitering masses of ragged unemployed. The factories in the suburbs are belching thick clouds of smoke. The placards depicting the horrible beast of Bolshevism and haggard mothers hovering over starving children, the appeals for this and protests against that which disfigured the walls of buildings, have gone and in their place we see an artistic poster announcing the First Import Fair of Frankfort. Its object is the boosting of foreign trade.

Germany's Position After the War

This remarkable change is due, in the first place, to the more settled conditions among the people, able once more to get food; in the second place to the adjournment, for the time being, of the bitter political conflicts growing out of the revolution. Germany has a constitution at last, and in it some of the newly-won privileges of the working class are secured. But the third and most important cause of the improvement is the realization on the part of all classes that things are not as black as they have been painted.

In some respects, indeed, the war has left Germany far better off than its former enemies. Its factories are intact, while those of France and Belgium are destroyed or injured. Most of them have even been improved and enlarged in the war. Germany's man-power has been less impaired, proportionately, than France's or England's, and the rapid demobilization forced by the armistice has released more men for the tasks of peace. Its "labor reconstruction" is virtually complete. And finally, the enterprise of the German industrial, now that he thinks his

Continued on page 791

Is Bashfulness an Asset?

By D. W. MOORE

I WAS sitting in the office of the president of a large organization recently, while he talked with a young chap who was applying for a position.

The young fellow was nervous and trembling; in fact, so very ill at ease that he could hardly talk intelligently. I realized that he was young and inexperienced, but thought that his bashfulness was a real handicap.

After he had gone—with instructions to report to a certain department the next day—the president turned to me.

"Mighty fine young man," he said enthusiastically.

"Just a bit bashful, isn't he?" I replied.

"Yes, he is, and I like it. One of his greatest assets!" Then he became philosophical. "Bashful men comprise a great majority of worth-while successes of the country. Watch them and you'll see. I'm a bit bashful myself; in fact, I trembled when I asked for my first job, just as that young chap a few moments ago."

Since that time I have thought of his surprising statement a great deal and have come to the conclusion that he is right. I have asked quite a number of men who have achieved success, and it may or may not be a coincidence, but every one of them admits that he is bashful, has always been bashful, and has always fought against it.

The president of a well-known bank told me a few good reasons why he considered bashfulness a good characteristic.

"The bashful fellow takes himself and his work seriously," he said. "He doesn't enjoy talking with men, and is ever conscious of what he says and does. He goes into an office to take up a business proposition, to make a sale, or to adjust a deal, and he has that one subject so well in mind that he knows he is not going to make an ass of himself."

"On the other hand, the cocksure fellow, with all kinds of conceit and egotism, romps here, there and everywhere, thinking often more of his grand front and his 'ability to meet people' than of the actual business in hand."

Another successful man, who, by the way, was raised on a farm, said that bashfulness was the one dominant reason why country boys were so universally successful.

"The country boy is not familiar with city life," he said. "He comes into a new world unacquainted and naturally bashful. He thinks of the great successful career he has laid out for himself. He does not take up with associates

readily, and actually shuns the ordinary 'high life' of the white ways. Consequently, such steady application to business forms a habit of industriousness before he has had time to get led astray. This habit of industriousness becomes so great that it carries him over the top."

And as I think of this subject I remember my first boss, a man with great ability and who achieved a remarkable success. One day he told me he was to speak before a certain meeting. He asked me to go with him. Of course, I watched him closely, and I remember that I was much pained to see him tremble like a boy "speaking a piece." In fact, it made me think of the olden days when I "spoke pieces" at the country school.

He was a man who talked with scores of leading business men nearly every day, yet naturally so bashful that he trembled when required to speak under conditions with which he was not familiar.

One of the most successful business men of today was nominated a year or so ago for a great public office. He announced that he wouldn't make any speeches. He stated that he never had made a speech and never would make one.

Was that a policy of his? Was it because he simply didn't like to speak in public? Not at all! He simply is too bashful to make a speech! Yet he is such a business wizard that he has accumulated millions of dollars, every one of which the public gladly acknowledges as belonging rightfully to him.

It is an interesting thing to look back on school days—in high school and college—and see how the bashful men have fared in comparison with the chaps who were always willing to "get onto their feet." I remember one boy who was always taking the lead in debates, in high school plays, and in every affair where there was speaking or acting. We all thought that he would surely become a great man, no matter what he chose for his career.

A few years ago I saw him driving a grocery wagon in a nearby city. In the same class there was a young fellow who stammered and stuttered when a lady teacher would ask him a question. He was the object of much ridicule and laughter. Often I have seen him refuse to recite because he simply couldn't get the words out.

A few weeks ago I saw his name mentioned as one of the leading young attorneys of the state. And we used to pity him, to express our sympathy for him!

Germany Back on the Job

Continued from page 790

country safe, is as great as ever. He has learned to work with new methods of economy imposed by the blockade; he has many new inventions at his command, and he is eager to exploit them. His present spirit is exemplified by a remark which the head of one of the biggest manufacturing concerns in Germany made to me: "You may be sure of one thing: our brains will help us out of all difficulty. With our ingenuity we will beat all comers. All we need is strong nerves."

This man was piloting me through a huge manufacturing plant in Frankfort, where about 7,000 men were busy turning out automobiles, bicycles and typewriters in great quantities, just as though nothing had happened to disturb the peace of the world. Production, my guide said, was at about 75 percent of the high-water

mark, the loss being accounted for by the reduction in the hours of labor (from 56 to 46, in the week), and the somewhat slower tempo of the men who had been at the front. Of "Bolshevism," he said, there was no danger in his factory, though he did not exactly relish the "factory councils," now established by law.

The works of this particular corporation have been increased during the war by the purchase of an adjoining plant. New lumber sheds, smokestacks, reconstruction shops, and lunch halls for the workers have been erected, and many improvements made. There has never been any serious lack of raw materials, according to the director, except copper, nickel and rubber, and engineers have always been able to redesign parts so as to use cheaper substitutes. I was shown

Concluded on page 794

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Now he prescribes Formamint Tablets and tells you to allow one to dissolve in the mouth every hour or two. Instead of a disagreeable liquid you have a delicious tablet.

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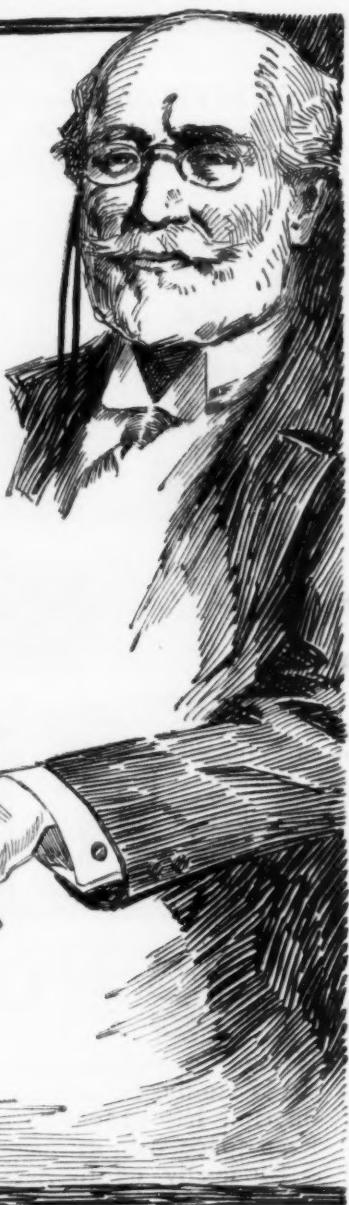
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The Melting Pot

Kansas City school teachers refused to join the Federation of Labor.

Over 3,000 girls in leading cities in France have joined the Y. W. C. A.

Striking butchers in Brooklyn paraded in automobiles, seeking to induce other workers to join them.

Coal miners in Saxony, Germany, have voted to resume working 8 hours and also on Sundays and holidays.

A Chicago Socialist has been sentenced to prison for one to two years for uttering blasphemies in a course of lectures.

The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs recently tabled a resolution seeking to control indecency in dress.

A large crowd gathered at a prominent New York corner recently to watch a woman on a doorstep feed a baby with a bottle.

The new income tax bill before the Belgian Parliament levies an extra 10 per cent on the incomes of bachelors under 30 years of age.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) police, the first to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, have voted 6 to 1 to surrender their union charter.

The recent increase in pay of British railroad workers makes their new wage \$12.50 a week for porters, ticket collectors, single men, and car men, and \$18 a week for engineers.

Lord Fisher, Admiral of the British Fleet, says: "One of the fearful things of the late war is that we had no Admirals or Generals shot—we only promoted them."

At their own request, 12 prominent Negroes of Omaha, Neb., have been appointed special officers to assist in hunting down "bad" Negroes who commit assaults on white women.

The United States Wheat Director has revoked the license granted to the Farmers' Elevator Association of Mound Ridge, Kan., because the company was not paying a fair price to producers.

The home of a workman in Amsterdam, N. Y., was bombed by strikers, because he returned to work, to provide for the needs of a starving family. He defied the strikers with a shotgun.

Ten thousand alien laborers may be lost to the steel industry of the Chicago district because of the strike. Hungarians, Serbs and Greeks are returning home with the money made in this country.

In the election of delegates for a State constitutional convention in Nebraska, the Non-Partisan League and the radicals were badly defeated. The convention will be ruled by conservatives, 4 to 1.

The Rev. Dr. Lunn, Socialist, was elected Mayor of Schenectady recently, on the platform of Sunday baseball, Sunday movies and a liberal Sabbath generally. Thirty-five per cent of his supporters were women.

In a recent political address Premier Clemenceau of France declared that labor had a great future, and that its ideals could be realized if it rejected false ideas of demented revolutionists, who were pushing it into an abyss.

A woman has sued a Chicago hotel to recover \$3,000 which she gave in tips, in 6 months. She says the tips were all turned over to the management. Two other women have brought similar suits, one for \$7,000, the other for \$1,000.

Lady Astor, the American woman who ran at Plymouth for the British Parliament, said to a delegation of Socialists, "I don't mind telling you that I am a Socialist at heart. It is the most beautiful creed on earth. But there has been only one true Socialist, and he said, 'Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself.'"

Let the people think!

Tender gums—a warning



COAST defense
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the teeth. On
the gum line dangers
lie. If it should
strike through Pyorrhitis
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decay strikes in
the heart of the
tooth.

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tenderness that
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Pyorrhitis. For
out of five people
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Loosening teeth
cause Pyorrhitis. Bleeding
gums too. Remember
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germs to enter the
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How to Meet the Great Crisis

Concluded from page 759

the doctrines which they preach is inevitable chaos, the destruction of industry, the end of employment, and, in rapid sequence, the end of civilization, and a reversion to savagery.

The duty of the Government under these circumstances is perfectly obvious. It is useless to reason with a communist, and especially with a Bolshevik. There are communists who believe in peaceful and, if possible, legal methods of attaining their objects. The Bolshevik, however, the Industrial Worker of the World, the anarchist and the syndicalist, express contempt for any such peaceful methods. They believe in force and direct action. It is useless to argue with them. It is impossible to appeal to their reason. They have no respect for the law or organized society, or for government, and openly ridicule the advocacy of "order."

The experience of mankind is wiser than any theory which may be devised. It is the result of the testing of the theories of ages. The Bolshevik would repudiate the experience of the world. He ridicules religion and law. He would nullify the sanction of the Ten Commandments, of the gospel of Christ, and still more does he condemn and repudiate the wise teachings of the founders of the government of the United States. He has no respect for and would cast aside Washington's wise and profound advice in his farewell message; Lincoln's immortal admonition in his Gettysburg address; Jefferson's searching philosophy as expressed in the Declaration of Independence. They all believe in internationalism, in a world union ruled by the "working class."

The duty of the Government is to enforce the law against them. Most of the agitators in this country are aliens. As to them the law provides that "any alien who at any time after entry shall be found advocating or teaching unlawful destruction of property, or advocating or teaching anarchy or the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of any forms of law, or the assassination of public officials shall, upon warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and deported." It has also been the law for many years that "whoever incites * * * rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the allies thereof * * * shall be imprisoned not more than ten years or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both; and shall

moreover be incapable of holding any office in the United States."

It is the sworn and solemn duty of the executive branch of the Government to enforce these laws. They have not been enforced. They are being violated in scores of instances throughout the nation every day. A flood of literature inciting resistance to the authority of the United States is sweeping throughout the land and poisoning feeble minds and weak characters.

The Government is interested in the movement of interstate commerce. It is concerned in the production of coal for its railroads, and its ships, and its various departments. It is the duty of the Government, when these activities and productions are threatened, to inquire into the cause. If a reasonable complaint is made by labor the Government should ascertain it and so declare. It is easy to see that the demand for a six-hour day, and a five-day week, and a sixty-per cent. increase in wages, by the bituminous coal miners is neither reasonable nor tolerable. The Government should so explicitly declare, and should follow this declaration by the statement that no miner who desires to work should be compelled to cease work by violence or intimidation. It should proclaim to the nation that every worker who wishes to continue in his employment, insofar as the power of the Federal Government extends, should be protected in his person and in his rights.

The campaign against so-called "vested rights" is a campaign against labor. The basis of vested rights is the wages of a day's labor. Wealth is but the accumulation of these, in greater or less degree.

The right of the individual to possession of the wages of his labor should be protected if necessary by the entire power of the nation. That protection should be made absolute in the face of the menace which now exists, and it should be made so plain, by word and by action, that every man could understand.

Security of person and of property is the foundation of government. Under whatever form it may exist this is itself essential. It was for the protection of the personal and property rights of the individual that this Government was founded. Its bill of rights and its wise and tested principles were devised to accomplish this end. It has stood the test of many crises, and unless it ceases itself to function it will stand the test of this.

Damaged Dollars

WHEN the dollar has run the gamut of food profiteers, clothing profiteers, wholesalers and retailers, tax-gatherers and household "help" it is a battered relic. Every dollar we spend is a damaged dollar. But the dollar we give may have a worse fate. At best a feeble thing, if it is gouged by a grafting collector and knocked on the head by a high priced publicity-man and mauled by a weak-minded theorist who doesn't know beans from bathos but runs a pet charity just the same, it will reach its ultimate destination in a pitiful state of disrepair.

Guarding the dollar given for charitable purposes is the business of the National Information Bureau, which has finished a year of work in the war relief field and has already begun to study permanent organizations which ask the national public for funds—in which task it has

the cordial cooperation of the substantial agencies themselves.

The Bureau has a platform of ten planks written jointly by business men and social workers, and calling for responsible control, necessary purpose, self-respecting solicitation and sound business methods. Organizations which cannot or will not accept these standards are not endorsed by the Bureau; the others are. Then the Bureau informs the public which are endorsed and which are not. It also tells its members, in confidence, why; thus duplicating in the national field the service already performed locally by many chambers of commerce and charitable federations.

The dollar that is given to endorsed agencies has a far better chance of getting far enough to do somebody genuine good than any other charity dollar of which we know.



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Today more than ever before, money is what counts. You can't get along on what you have been making. Somehow, you've simply got to increase your earnings.

Fortunately for you there is an unfailing way to do it. Train yourself for bigger work, learn to do some one thing well and employers will be glad to pay you real money for your special knowledge.

You can get the training that will prepare you for the position you want in the work you like best, whatever it may be. You can get it at home, in spare time, through the International Correspondence Schools.

It is the business of the I. C. S. to prepare men for better positions at better pay. They have been doing it for 27 years. They have helped two million other men and women. They are training over 100,000 now. And they are ready and anxious to help you. Here is all we ask without cost, without obligating yourself in any way, simply mark and mail this coupon.

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Don't Rock the Boat

Concluded from page 773

addition to shutting down the entire public service known as blacksmithing, the two parties engage in violence towards each other, in the course of which they destroy a number of other industries and imperil the peace and safety of the whole country.

The Nation in Peril

This is the condition which confronts our country today. Organized labor and organized capital are lining up for a finish fight. There seems no way to avoid the issue. The employer believes that he cannot continue to do business if his business is to be controlled by a vast outside organization of labor which seeks only the profit and advantage of labor, regardless of any possible consequences to the country. And labor, through its accredited leaders, takes the position that capital is a tyranny to be cast down at any cost before labor can receive its fair reward. Two such gigantic contestants, engaged in mortal strife, will certainly destroy the nation whatever they may do to each other, or perhaps, by whatever they may do to each other in the course of their struggle.

Labor declares that it is "confronted with grave dangers affecting the very foundation of its structure." It proposes a conference to consider "such action as may be essential to safeguard and promote the rights, interests and freedom of the wage-earners." Capital, too, has had its conference and has considered such action as may safeguard and promote its rights, interests and freedom.

The Country Comes First

In this both labor and capital are within their rights. But when the "action" agreed upon takes the form of a disastrous civil war, then the nation, through its government, must step in and protect the interests of the whole people.

Neither labor nor capital can have a single right which is against the Commonwealth. The country comes first; the individual citizen second, and last of all impersonal organizations.

If the proposed conference would substitute "the country" for "labor" in its program, and if capital would follow so wholesome an example, the impending conflict might easily be averted.

Unless these two mighty arms of our body politic draw back from the allurements of force in dealing with each other, we shall soon find ourselves as a nation under the necessity of fighting an economic and social war at home, more ruinous, wicked and wasteful than the Great War in Europe.

Soft Words Useless

The citizens of the United States have a right to expect and demand at this time that our Government assert its full authority to defend the nation from economic civil war. The time for soft words is past. The coal strike is a deadly blow aimed at the heart of the nation. It is kindling a flame of resentment in the hearts of all classes which will not soon die down. It is brutal, selfish tyranny, imposed upon the nation by one class of its people and a class, half of whom are aliens.

The duty of the Government is first

of all to see that the mines are kept open at any cost. Then when the sovereignty of the whole people is vindicated, as against a class, the Government must proceed to express public opinion in such law and action, that the employer and employee will be forced to negotiate with each other, not as representing a class, but as servants of the nation.

Miners' Demands Unjust

The mine owners receive profit because they render a public service. Whatever they acquire beyond this is fraud. The mine worker receives his wages from the consuming community because he renders valuable service to the community. Anything he may get beyond this he gets by false pretenses. The demand for sixty per cent. increase in pay, with thirty hours' work a week, is an insult to the intelligence of America.

The people want coal in order to conduct their business. They are glad to pay all who produce the coal all they earn, but they are not willing and never will be willing to turn the business of

APOLOGIES TO OUR READERS

Owing to certain conditions affecting the printing industry in the city of New York, making it impossible to continue publishing in that city, LESLIE'S is now being printed in Chicago. We ask our readers to indulge us if the issue is late or for any other irregularities attendant upon a change of such magnitude and moment.

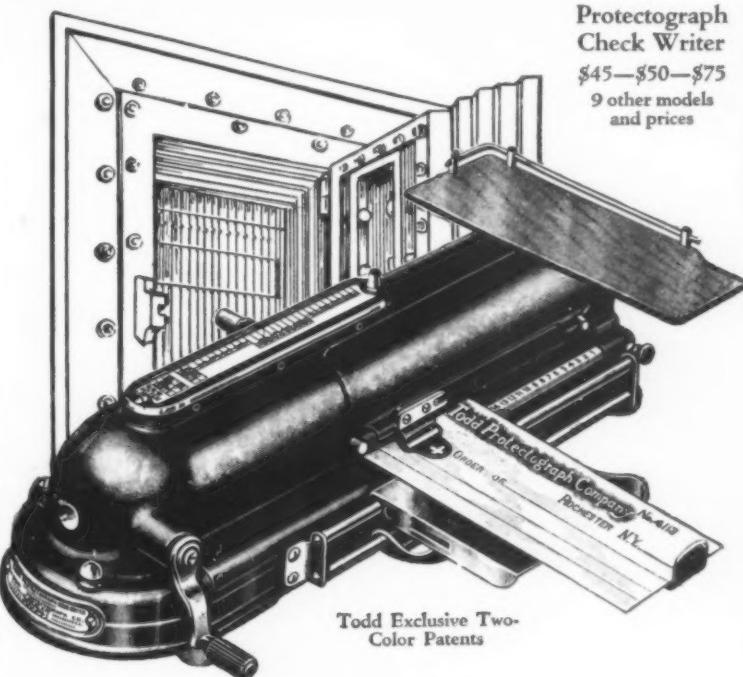
producing coal into child's play, and pay enormous wages to weaklings who cannot work more than a fifth of the time, and enormous profits to those who seem determined to conduct a public service as though it were a private quarrel.

Wanted: Justice!

America came to the peace in better condition than any other nation in the world. What unspeakable folly it will be for us to throw ourselves headlong into ruin at the very moment when we are in sight of conditions upon which we can build a permanent, just, and humane civilization!

We must avert this disaster. Let us begin by the outspoken and fearless expression of a public opinion which is American. Let us see to it that our Government governs and is not governed. Then let us bring such pressure to bear that the sane, American groups in the ranks of labor and capital get together as Americans and formulate a national labor program and policy which will give full justice to all who take part in production and at the same time put a quietus upon the alien demagogues, great and small, who like birds of prey feed upon death and fatten upon ruin.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



S. T. KIDDOW



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Readers of this department should understand that the conclusions herein reached are based upon information received days before publication.

PROPHETS were at a discount on Wall Street. The wisest among them had failed to justify their predictions. They could not explain the continued strength which leading stocks had so long and persistently displayed. They had looked for a break. They had waited patiently for it. On their advice, many heavy holders of securities sold them months ago, only to have to buy them back again on the next advance. Finally we had the smash.

Conditions like these always tended to create an active short interest. The late Russell Sage, the most sagacious and far-seeing financier I ever knew in Wall Street, used to tell me that nothing would give the market a better chance for a rise than an accumulated big short interest. Sage was right, as was demonstrated on many occasions, and noticeably during the past few months.

The bankers and big men of the Street, who generally cooperate, had much to do with the inauguration of the existing bull movement; but the banks had long since been inclined to believe that prices of many stocks had been soaring too high. Dearer interest rates, which usually act as a brake on speculation, had failed to operate, and more drastic action was necessitated.

But beyond question, the rage for speculation continues to an extraordinary degree. The country has been so prosperous, and wealth has been accumulating so rapidly, and profits of speculations have been so generous that the whole drift is toward the bull side. This does not mean that the bears will not have their innings.

But as long as the spirit of speculation predominates, and the strongest leadership is on the bull side, banking funds are provided for those who

are manipulating certain lines of securities, the latter will be the favorites of speculation. In the end, as usual, the public will suffer, for the list of "indigestibles" is growing.

In such a market for those who have substantial profits the safe side is the outside. I doubt if a better time to invest speculative profits in gilt-edged securities at attractive prices will ever present itself than we have now.

B. GREENVILLE, PA.: Don't part with Liberty bonds to buy a new film company's highly speculative shares.

M. ERIE, PA.: Sinclair Consolidated Oil Co. is in strong and progressive hands, and the stock is a well-regarded speculation.

B. ASHEVILLE, N. C.: At \$28 Mo. Pacific common would be a good long-pull speculation, but not strictly a "safe buy."

K. ST. LOUIS, MO.: Manhattan Transit is a Curb stock of little or no value, but some day interest in it may be renewed and give you a chance to sell.

L. STOVAL, N. C.: Loft's Candy is a new, highly capitalized and speculative, non-dividend-paying concern. Cadet Hosiery is longer established and dividend-paying.

S. JONESVILLE, WIS.: The Freeport Texas Co. is a successful sulphur producer and a dividend-payer. Its stock is far preferable to Alaska Sulphur.

C. EPILEY, MISS.: American Hide & Leather pfd. pays its full 7% dividend. There are arrears of 116%. The stock is still attractive as the company's earnings are large.

S. SANFORD, ME.: As the stockholders are to receive a good portion of it, in the way of extra dividends, the increase of Cosden Co. stock would seem a good thing for them.

K. READING, PA.: If you should pay \$85 for a call on 100 shares of U. S. Steel for seven days at \$114, and the stock should fail to advance beyond the purchase figure, you would lose the \$85.

M. CATSKILL, N. Y.: U. S. Steamship stock has been boomed on the company's improved prospects and reports of acquisition of its shares by leading capitalists and of merger with other corporations.

R. TROY, HAUTE, IND.: The Royal Dutch Co. is a powerful oil organization steadily expanding. The shares are high. The New York shares, a splitting up of the regular ones, are dividend-paying, though the yield is not liberal.

S. BAUCE, WISCONSIN: Conservative bankers are not recommending purchase of

Continued on page 797

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Continued on page 797

Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph. D.

Weekly Suggestion. The character of our government and the ideals for which it stands might well form the subject of discussion in connection with our Thanksgiving celebration, as we compare and contrast through the Digest some of the evidences of progress here with conditions elsewhere, not overlooking the pictures on pp. 781 and 783 and the uncertain future before these peoples. The cover might well serve as the point of departure for such a survey, driving home the steady gains which the world had made since last Thanksgiving, noting especially the general high standard of well-being in America.

The Best Table in Today's World, Cover. Who are seated at the table? Whom do they represent? Would you add any other guests? Why? How do you explain the presence of the dog? Would you include him in the picture? Who are represented as serving? How true is this to the actual situation? Who is responsible for the turkey and why? Who is likely to get the best "helping"? Why? Read the President's thanksgiving proclamation. To what extent, if any, do its statements harmonize with this picture?

In the **New Republic of Georgia**, p. 781. See if you can sketch the boundaries of this new republic on an outline map. This could be done by first consulting a racial map of Europe. Such a map appeared in the National Geographic Magazine this spring. See also Robertson and Bartholomew *Historical Atlas of Modern Europe* (Oxford Press). To what extent are the life of these people and the boundaries of their country determined by natural conditions? Consult a physical map for this. Are these in any way responsible for present conditions there? Are these "loafer" types typical of the people as a whole? What does Georgia produce, if anything, to add to the world's wealth? To what race do the people seem to belong?

Bavaria Sets Its House in Order, p. 785. What sort of a country is Bavaria, judging from the pictures? How large and how populous? How important is its position in Europe? How important a part has it played in history? How large a part did it play in the war? What, for example, was the strength of its army when the war broke out? Was it a rich or a poor country? How serious was the

crisis through which it passed after the war? What important changes did the war bring with it?

The "R. N. W. M. P.'s" Greet the Prince, p. 775. Describe this organization by means of the pictures, covering their training and equipment. Locate their headquarters on the map. What conditions do they encounter in this part of Canada? How do they compare with conditions in our West? Have we any similar body of police in the United States? How do they differ from ordinary police? Point out some of the advantages of a force of this kind. What weaknesses have we discovered in some of our police systems? Would such weaknesses be likely to appear in an organization of this kind? An interesting study would be to look up the origin of our police system and the various steps in its development.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News, pp. 776-777. Which of these pictures represents the event of greatest interest to an American? Why? Which comes the nearest to picturing a world condition? Why? Which of these pictures can you tie together? How? Locate all places or parts of the world concerned in these pictures. Which do you regard as the real center or centers of interest? Why? Just what conditions do these pictures illustrate: economic, social, or political? How would you group them with this in mind? How do they illustrate the close relation between economic and political conditions? Social and political? Does this school scene represent what is taking place in your school? To what extent did we depend upon Germany for toys in 1914? Represent this, if possible, in a graphic way. What would be each school's part in order to compete? What, for example, would be the part of your school in supplying the market?

In Memory of a Great French Victory, p. 783. Where is this celebration being held? Is this likely to be an annual affair in France? Why? What does France now celebrate of this sort? To what would it correspond in our own country? Does our celebration take this form? How large a part does the church play in the national life of France? In the national life of America? Does it play a larger part in the one case than in the other?

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Continued from page 796

marks or francs even at present low rates of exchange, except for a speculative gamble. They fear some European nations may repudiate, in part, some of their obligations.

W. PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.: Havana Tobacco is paying no dividends. The par is \$100. Pfd. is quoted at \$18 and common at \$4. As the company has had deficits for several years, either stock is highly speculative. The bonds of the company are more attractive.

F. CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.: The Radio Corporation of America has been organized to take over American Marconi, whose stockholders are to vote on the plan. Marconi is at present not to be bought for speculation. Boston-Montana is extremely speculative.

S. NORFOLK, NEBR.: American Tel. & Tel., American Steel Foundries, and So. Pacific are good business men's investments. Miami Copper is one of the better class medium-priced mining issues, and a fair speculation, when the copper market improves.

B. ASHEVILLE, N. C.: The holdings of the Spear Oil Co. consist of many scattered parcels which do not make a very large aggregate. Some of the territory appears good, but no great production has been attained. The prospects are overdone.

The stock is highly speculative.

S. OLD FORGE, PA.: During the panic of 1907-1908, all classes of securities declined, some very materially. However, some rail-

bond rates are lower than they have been before in a generation. Large holders are said to be disposing of them to lessen their burden of taxation and are buying cheap stocks to hold until war taxes are reduced.

H. NEW CANAAN, CONN.: The H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Co. of Syracuse reports prosperity and is paying dividends on both classes of stock. The new cumulative 7% pfd. should be a reasonably safe business man's investment. In view of their possibilities, it would not be well to sacrifice Ohio Cities Gas and Sinclair Oil.

Free Booklets for Investors

"Questions and Answers," a booklet containing bright articles on financial subjects, will be sent free to applicants by J. Frank Howell, 52 Broadway, New York.

Booklet L explaining the opportunities offered in dealing in stocks and bonds with puts and calls will be furnished to any applicant by William H. Herbst, 20 Broad St., New York.

The Northwest Trust and Savings Bank of Seattle, Washington, makes an attractive offering of bonds purchased for its own account after investigation by its own officers. Investors will do well to send to the bank for circular A 11159.

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The tooth brush alone may remove food debris, but it does not end the film. Night and day, between the teeth and elsewhere, that film does constant damage. Most tooth troubles are now known to be caused by it.

It is that slimy film which you feel with your tongue. It clings to the teeth and gets into crevices. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it. That is why millions of well-brushed teeth discolor and decay.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So, despite the tooth brush, all these troubles have been constantly increasing.

Now dental science, after years of search, has found a way to combat film. It is embodied for daily use in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. It penetrates wherever the film goes. It lingers between the teeth. When you use it, it attacks the film efficiently. We ask you to prove this by a ten-day test, to be made at our expense.

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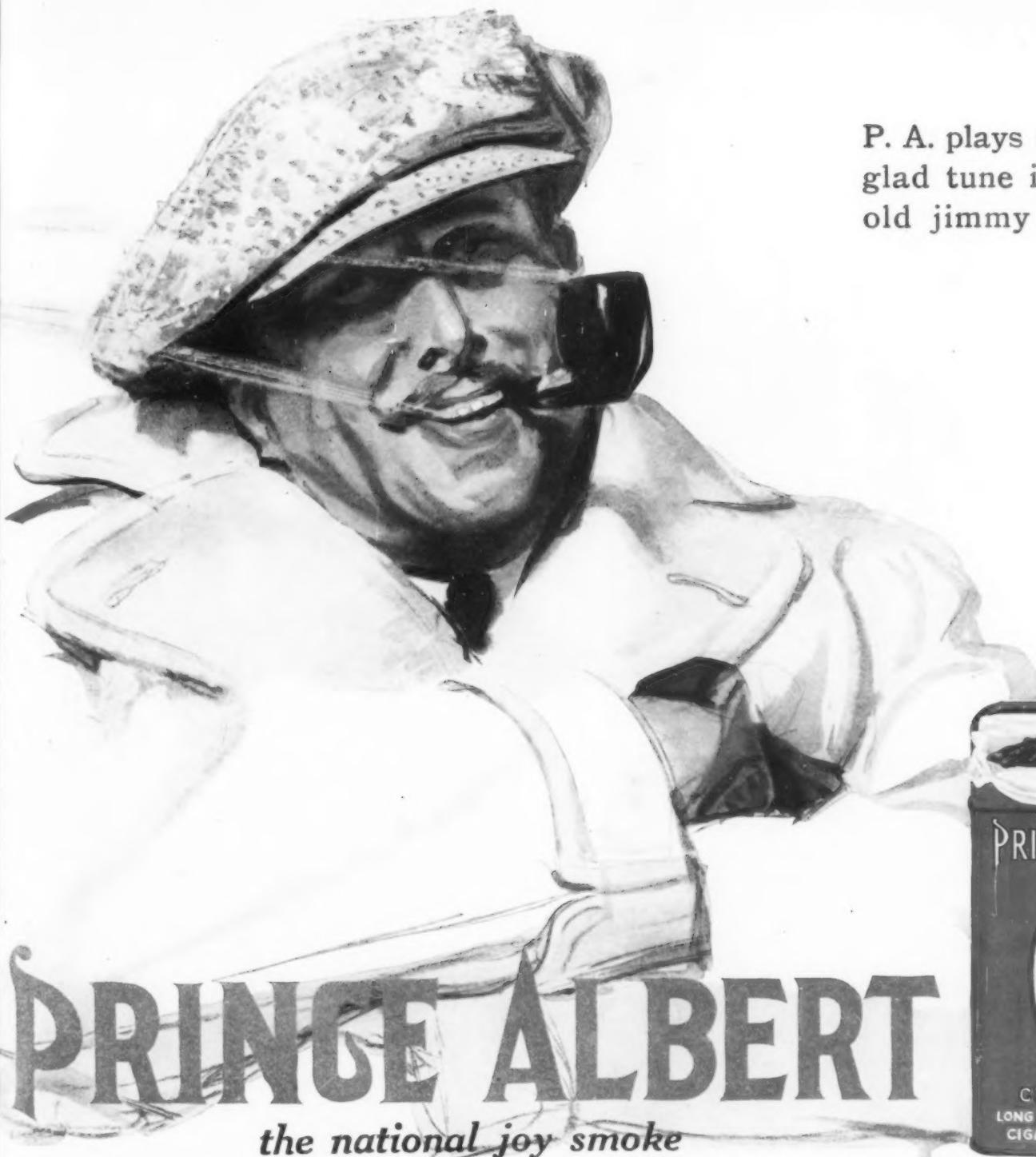
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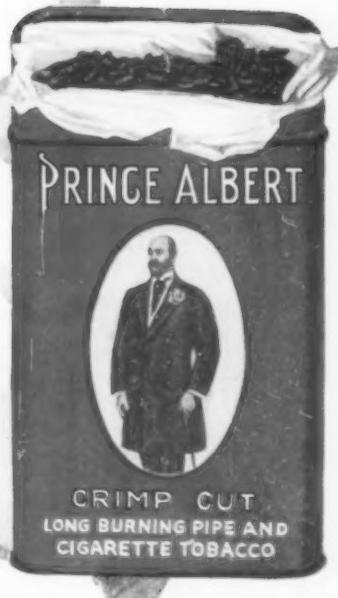
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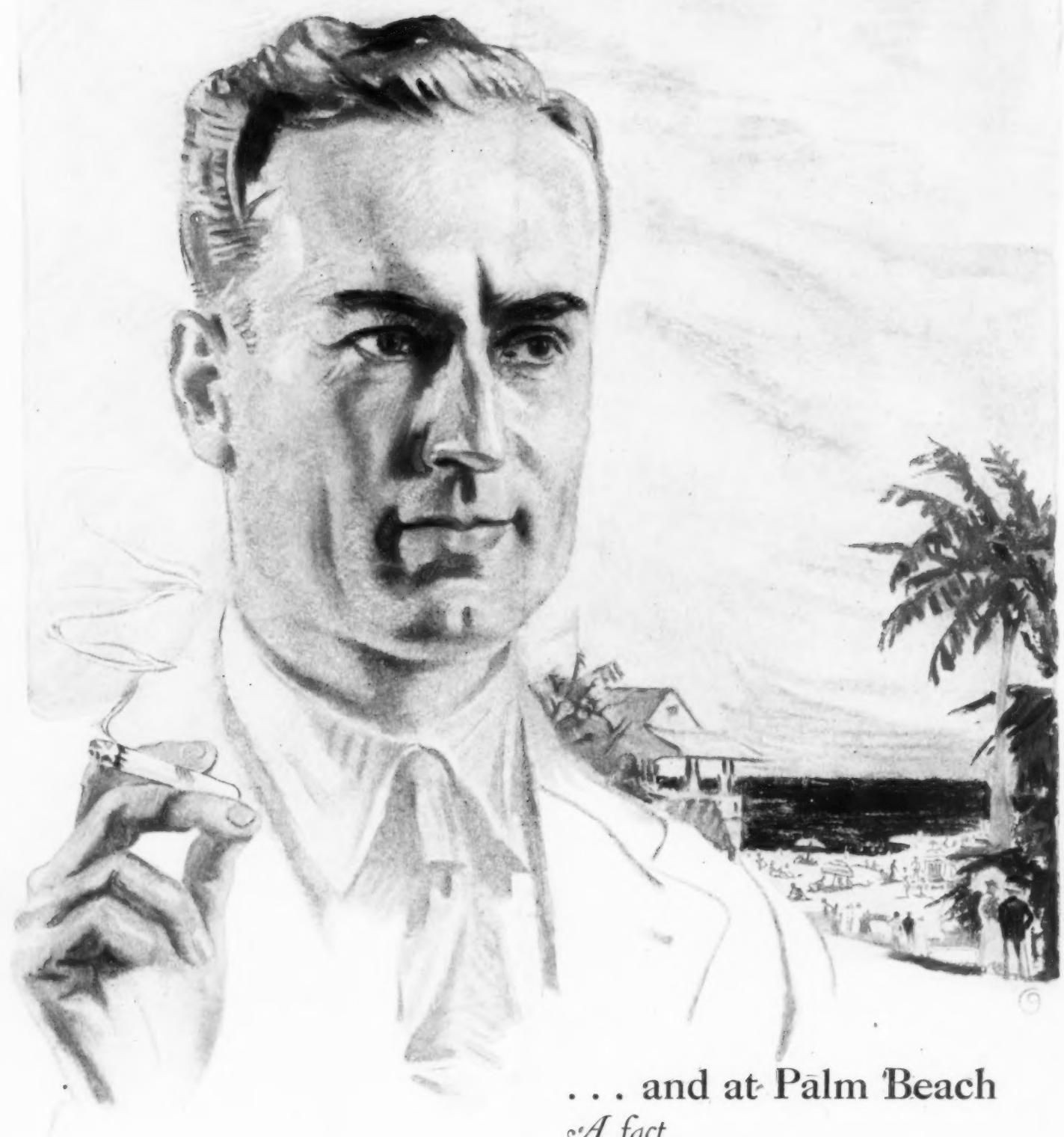
was smoked before! To slide it across quick:—*P. A. is a regular dempsey!*

And, say, what a powerful bunch of fun will be cut loose around your smokespot when you realize that no matter how you put the smokespurs to Prince Albert with a pipe or makin's cigarette *it will not bite your tongue or parch your throat!* Our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch! Prince Albert will put you on the sunny side of smokestreet so speedy—and keep you there so happy-like with its generous goodness—you'll vote for two Sundays in every week to devote to smokeservice!



Wherever you pass a place that sells tobacco—big burgs or back bays—there you'll find P. A. awaiting your signal! Toppy red bags; tidy red tins; handsome pound and half pound tin humidores—and—that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Winston-Salem, N. C.



. . . and at Palm Beach
A fact

Here at Palm Beach—smartest, perhaps, of all winter resorts—Fatima has for two seasons held the sales-leadership formerly enjoyed by the expensive, fancy-boxed straight Turkish cigarettes.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA
A Sensible Cigarette

"How much Turkish?"

Fatima steadily outsells the straight Turkish cigarettes because Fatima's blend, instead of containing *too much* Turkish, contains *just enough* Turkish—just enough to *taste* right, and just enough to leave a man *feeling* right, even if he smokes more than usual.

Have you ever tried smoking "just enough Turkish"?